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High Court Upholds Tax On U. S. Bond Interest; Mexican 'Gas' Shortage

The World's Day—At a Glance

March 25, 1940

In Washington: Murphy Delivers First Opinion

In the first opinion delivered by Associate Justice Frank Murphy, the Supreme Court sustained today a 1935 Oklahoma law imposing a tax on income received by national banks in that State from United States Government bonds which had been made tax exempt by Congress. Mr. Justice Murphy asserted that "the power of Congress to authorize a State to impose a tax on the franchise of a national banking association cannot now be doubted."

The decision affirmed a ruling in favor of the tax by the Oklahoma Supreme Court. The State tribunal had held that the 6 per cent State assessment was not an income tax but a franchise tax measured by net income. [Details: Page 3.]

The antilynching bill was approved today by a 10 to 3 vote of the Senate Judiciary Committee. This action sent the controversial legislation to the Senate floor. Some southern senators have given notice they were ready to filibuster, if necessary, to defeat the bill.

About 21,000 shoe workers and 2,000 shoe factories in New England are affected by the recent wage-hour ruling setting the minimum wage in the industry at 35 cents an hour. The policing of this regulation will be "quite a job," says Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator. [Details: Page 11.]

In an order rescinding a previous permit allowing limited commercial television to start Sept. 1, the Federal Communications Commission has jarred the radio industry in the United States, particularly the Radio Corporation of America which had just launched a television sales campaign in New York City. [Details: Page 2.]

Summing a week of testimony before the Temporary National Economics Committee on the problem of interstate trade barriers, Prof. William Y. Elliott of Harvard urged both voluntary interstate cooperation and specific Federal regulation as the way to end this "growing chaos." [Details: Page 2.]

A tentative set of minimum prices for soft coal from Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast mines—generally at about the present price level—was submitted today by trial examiners of the Bituminous Coal Division. The action, following three years of negotiation and lawsuits over the price-fixing power, would affect the price at about 1,000 mines. Prices proposed ranged from 50 cents to $5.50 a ton.

Mexican 'Gas' Shortage Stalls Auto Traffic

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (AP)—A gasoline shortage, attributed to the inability of the Mexican National Railways to distribute the fuel, stalled hundreds of automobiles and trucks here today.

Chinese Report Victories in North and South

HONG KONG (AP)—Chinese reported successes today on war fronts as far separated as Southern China and Inner Mongolia. Near Wuyuan, in Western Suiyuan, they said Chinese troops had stopped a Japanese advance in the Mongolian Province. Fighting was reported also near the Hunan-Hopeh Province border where Chinese said they were resisting a three-pronged Japanese attack.

In the Province of Kwangsi, fighting was said to have shifted south of Lingshan where Chinese said a "Japanese remnant is surrounded." They previously had reported stopping a Japanese thrust northeast from Lingshan.

Church Leader Finds Poverty in Puerto Rico

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. John R. Mott returned today from a conference of church leaders in Puerto Rico saying that the economic problem in Puerto Rico is "acute and cannot be put off." "There are more than 300,000 unemployed in a population of less than 2,000,000," he said. "They have the lowest scale of living there anywhere under the American Flag. Whole families are living on less than $150 a year, and 90 per cent of this money must go for food."

Eastern Railroads Reduce Coach Fares

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern railroads reduced one-way coach fares from 2½ cents to 2 cents a mile today. Round-trip fares range as low as 1½ cents, the exact rate being determined by a sliding scale according to distance traveled. Major bus lines will put sharp reductions into effect on longer runs which meet competition from railroads. Railroads will retain the 3-cent-a-mile Pullman rate. [Details: Page 11.]

Anti-Semitics Convicted in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Two former Cabinet Ministers, one accused of leading pro-Jewish agitation and the other of inciting anti-Jewish activities, have been convicted by a military tribunal.

Dr. Virgil Madgearu, Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Premier Juliu Maniu in 1932, was sentenced to forced residence at Frasinet Monastery for directing propaganda of the outlawed Nazi-inclined, anti-Jewish Iron Guard.

Dr. Nicholas Lupu, Minister of Labor in 1928 and also a follower of Dr. Maniu, will be sentenced later on a charge of inciting Jews to riot against the Iron Guard.

War Summary: Finn Hope of Restoration Rises

Finland's hopes for eventual restoration were heightened by a weekend declaration of the British Foreign Secretary that an Allied victory will "inevitably share" its benefits with the Finns. Meanwhile the Northern Nation studied extensive plans for post-rehabilitation of war-torn areas. [Details: Page 5.]

Hungary's Premier, Count Paul Teleki, was in Rome for conferences with Italian officials as Germany and the Allies continued their battle for predominance in the Balkans. New pressures on Rumania were reported. [Details: Pages 1 and 6.]

At sea the British blockade patrol extends its operations to the Scandinavian coast. [Details: Page 1.]

In the air the Netherlands were aroused over unidentified foreign warplanes which violated Netherlands territory eight times over the week end. The German High Command charged the Allies with being responsible for the action. Germans also claimed that their antiaircraft gunners had brought down one invading British plane, a loss that the British Air Ministry admitted.

On the Western Front Germans opened a vigorous new propaganda campaign through tracts dropped on the French lines and loudspeakers booming across the river. A clash between French and German advance guards east of the Moselle was the main activity recorded.

American Charity Goes to Far Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—American charitable, religious, and other organizations sent $40,000,000 abroad in 1939 to alleviate widespread distress in Europe and Asia, according to a report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The sum was larger than for any year since 1931.

Among individual countries, China, as the beneficiary of Protestant, Catholic, and nonsectarian largess, received the largest single share of institutional remittances from the United States. At the levels prevailing in 1938-39, China received approximately $10,000,000 from this country in cash or in goods. Protestant churches were responsible chiefly for the substantial amounts, estimated at $3,500,000 and $2,500,000, respectively, going to India and Japan. Jewish organizations were major contributors to Palestine, Poland, and Germany, with contributions estimated at $5,000,000, $1,300,000, and $1,500,000, respectively. Other countries receiving substantial amounts in recent years include the Philippine Islands and the belligerent countries of Europe, the former from Catholic and Protestant missions and the latter from numerous relief organizations. Protestant missions account almost exclusively for remittances to Africa, while Protestant and nonsectarian sources combined for remittances to Latin American countries.

Widespread Cuts in City Pay Demanded

City Council minority report by Shattuck is call for wage trimming all along line.

Demanding wage cuts up to seven and one-half per cent for all city and county employees, including school teachers, City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck delivered a challenging minority report on the 1940 Boston budget before the City Council late today. He listed possible savings of $2,304,000.

The former Harvard University treasurer and noted authority on municipal government, emphasized the acute seriousness of the fiscal situation now confronting Boston, and urged the wage cuts and a cessation of hiring new workers as the best means for retaining last year's tax rate of $39.90.

Councilor Shattuck in a message sure to have wide repercussions, which advised a two and one-half per cent salary cut for all workers earning under $1,000 a year; a five per cent cut for those earning between $1,000 and $1,600, and seven and one-half per cent for those earning above $1,600.

He pointed out these cuts were exactly half the amounts cut in the 1933 emergency. He estimated the reductions would save the City $1,500,000. Mr. Shattuck recommended not touching the automatic step rate increases.

As a second step in saving, Councilor Shattuck urged a general 1½ per cent reduction in the general appropriation for personal services. The effect of this, he said, would be to force department heads to omit replacing workers who drop out for one reason or another. He estimated this would save $420,000.

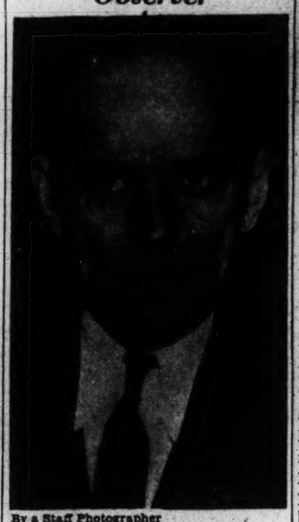
As a third step, he recommended lopping $150,000 off the personal service requests of the Police, Library, City Hospital and Long Island requests, holding them to their 1939 allotments.

"This is a time of crises," the quiet spoken Councilor reminded his colleagues, who only this afternoon received a budget which, if passed, would, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has warned, cause a $41.50 tax rate this year.

Mayor Tobin had asked for specific recommendations, and, apparently, Councilor Shattuck was giving the answer today in his flat demand for wage cuts.

Boston civic agencies dissatisfied with Mayor's plea further economies not possible: Page 9.

Observer



By a Staff Photographer

Francis S. Williams
United States Commercial Attaché at Tokyo

Japan Is Found Leaning More On U. S. Trade

Japan's dependence on the United States for raw materials, commodities and products is increasing, since the European war resulted in few other markets being in a position to supply the needed materials, according to Francis S. Williams, United States Commercial Attaché at Tokyo.

Mr. Williams arrived in Boston today for two days of conferences with importers, exporters and other businessmen, relative to trade problems. He is making his headquarters at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. He is to speak at a meeting of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow noon, and to the East Asiatic Society at the Harvard Club at night.

"Much concern is felt by Japanese businessmen over the present trade relations with the United States and the lapsing of our treaty," said Mr. Williams in an interview today. "They would welcome a new treaty. The whole economic and industrial life of Japan has been largely patterned after our industrial level prevailing over here. The United States is Japan's best customer for raw silk and that item alone constitutes about 70 per cent of America's total imports from Japan."

Senate Begins Debate on Hull Trade Program

Harrison pleads for an instrument of peace in world needing it—Expected to pass.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Pleading for an instrument to set the world back on its feet again and to hold out America's helping hand once peace is declared in Europe, Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Finance Committee, opened the big fight today to re-enact for another three years the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which is the keynote of the foreign policy of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

"Let us through the continuation of this program," he declared, in opening the debate this morning, "extend a helping and co-operative hand toward the goal of economic stability and peace among nations.

"This program should be a beacon light to those war-torn foreign nations—a light that might guide them when peace does come, along the paths of better international economic relationships."

Close Contest Expected

As the fight over the trade agreements opened in the Senate rival leaders agreed that it would probably be close, though Administration spokesmen professed confidence that they had a small majority.

The bill extends the already once extended law for another three years, beginning June 12, and has already passed the House. Without extension the present law, under which 22 trade agreements have been negotiated, expires in June.

The major battle will probably not come over the act's extension, but over a modification sponsored by Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, requiring Senate ratification for treaties negotiated under the act. At present they go automatically into effect.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull oppose this Pittman proposal, and friends like Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts charge it would kill the program.

It is widely reported in the Capitol that Mr. Roosevelt would veto the act carrying such an amendment. Senator Pittman, however, is expected to bring a number of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

British Score

By a Staff Artist

Map of Blockade Zone

Showing where three German ships were either sunk or beached as the British fleet extended its blockade to the Scandinavian coast.

British Fleet Tightens Net Around Reich

COPENHAGEN, March 25 (AP)—British warcraft in imposing force hovered on the fringe of Scandinavian territorial waters today, apparently under orders to stop German merchant ships plying between Narvik, Norway, and the German Baltic ports.

With three German ships put out of commission in the past four days of intensified British pressure on Germany's outermost Scandinavian supplyline—one sunk by torpedo, one by shelling, and the third aground.—Norway and Denmark again felt the force of the blockade.

British pressure on blockade runners in the North Sea and in the Skagerrak and Kattegat entrance to the Baltic still leaves untouched Germany's Baltic supply line to Scandinavia, the route across the Baltic between Germany and Sweden's iron ore ports.

Narrow entrances to the Baltic, virtually impregnable to naval attack without violation of Danish or Swedish neutrality, stand as a barrier to any naval attempt to intercept Baltic shipping. Hence the British are forced to concentrate on Germany's outer Scandinavian route.

British Viewpoint

In this connection, with the British charging that Norwegian and Danish territorial waters are a regular route for German merchant ships, Scandinavian neutrality is in a delicate position.

The Norwegian Admiralty announced March 24 that a protest against violation of Norwegian waters by British warships had been delivered in London. An Oslo

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Rumania Shaken By Reich Demand To Direct Trade

Allies claim Italy and Russia aloof on plan of Germany for Axis triple alliance.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 25—Germany's hope of forming a virtual triple alliance—between the Reich, Russia, and Italy—has apparently fallen on stony ground.

This is the Allied interpretation of the sudden barrage of German reports during the past week end, which have forecast "trouble in the Balkans."

But it is believed here that neither Italy nor Russia, during the past week end, has exhibited the enthusiasm for a three-cornered axis deal in Southeastern Europe for which the Reich had hoped.

Indications, in well-informed sources, indicate that Germany had moved on the assumption that both Italy and Russia desired to stabilize the Balkan situation.

But neither the Soviets nor the Italians appear sufficiently interested in stabilizing Southeastern Europe to enable them to co-operate satisfactorily.

Agreeable to Neutrality

Thus the German hope of unifying Italian and Russian interests—in order to permit the Reich to work out its expansionist ambitions by economic penetration—has not come to fruition.

It appears today that both Russia and Italy hardly are prepared to do more than give unilateral agreements to respect the neutrality of the Balkan States. This would merely recognize the existing territorial situation which is nothing new, certainly as far as Italy is concerned, since it has always made that the basis of its policy in Southeast Europe.

As for Russia, it is doubtful whether its desire to acquire Bessarabia would result in its giving more than a temporary guarantee of Rumania's frontiers, probably only for the duration of the war.

As the background to this situation, it is understood that Premier Mussolini's conversations with Reichsführer Hitler at the Brenner Pass last week, explored the ground of possible agreement. Then it was reported that Russia's Premier and Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, was to visit Berlin to place the capstone on the newly achieved alliance.

Molotoff Visit Denied

But now Tass, the official Soviet news agency, has issued a statement declaring that the proposed Molotoff visit is "devoid of any foundation."

Even if the visit itself should take place, it is believed that its significance would be something less than the original plans envisaged.

[Associated Press dispatches from Berlin said that German, Russian, and Italian Governments were taking their time in closing a new three-power agreement in order to permit crystallization of the results of the French Cabinet changes. The presence in Berlin of the German Foreign Minister throughout what is normally an impor-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Expulsion of writer by Bucharest is regarded as minor diplomatic victory for Berlin.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 25—The return to Rumania of Dr. Karl Clodius, Germany's economic expert, and the expulsion of Maurice Lovell, principal Reuter correspondent in the Balkans, are interpreted here as evidence of a new phase of German pressure upon Rumania to acquiesce in the Reich's diplomatic and economic plans for Southeast Europe.

The dispatch from Mr. Lovell, which appears to be a reason for the action against him, declared that Germany's instructions to Dr. Clodius amounted to confronting Rumania with an ultimatum from Berlin. This interpretation is admitted by responsible observers here to have been somewhat exaggerated.

Nevertheless the document which was presented to the Rumanian Government by the Reich's economic representative was, according to reliable reports, couched in the firmest terms Germany has so far employed in this part of Europe.

Its 12 points are said to include:

Demands for large-scale demobilization from the Rumanian Army so as to provide Rumanian peasant labor for German food requirements.

Permission for German experts to take over Rumanian oil production which Germany, not without reason, suspects is being slowed down for the purpose of curtailing shipments to the Reich.

Drastic devaluation of the Rumanian lei in relation to the Reichsmark.

Concessions Are Expected

Failure to concede these demands would lead to most serious complications, according to reports on the contents of Dr. Clodius' document in reliable circles here today.

Though Rumania's reaction will be governed by considerations of neutrality, nevertheless the sternness of the German attitude may dictate certain concessions, despite the fact that it is admitted here that Germany will not be completely satisfied with what Rumania is prepared to offer.

But even more important momentarily than the result of these demands is the method of the Reuter correspondent's expulsion which is seen by Allied and neutral observers here as a minor German diplomatic victory.

For Mr. Lovell's telegram, speaking of the ultimatum sent early Friday evening, was based on information obtained from the German Legation here. This he elaborated into a second message a few hours later. But the third telegram which is given as the real cause of his expulsion, Mr. Lovell denies having dispatched, and Allied circles here suggest a conspiracy revolving round the original Legation information and the third telegram.

A Breach of Courtesy

In any case such a situation is sufficiently obscure, it is thought in neutral circles here, to have called for further investigation. But what actually happened was that while the British Minister, Sir Reginald Hoare, was intervening, Mr. Lovell, after seven hours of arrest, during which he was not permitted to communicate either with his Legation or his wife, was taken by the authorities and put on a train for the Hungarian frontier.

This summary treatment of a semi-official Allied agency correspondent is regarded as a breach of international courtesy and an indication of the strength of German influence here. Will Dr. Clodius' new mission and what is regarded here as a German diplomatic success over a British correspondent lead to an appreciable acceleration in Germany's southeast European schemes is the question now being asked.

This Changing World

Allied Blockade—Examination of Neutral Boats at Gibraltar and the Orkneys Compared—Smoother Co-operation Between Shippers and British Control

By H. B. Elliston

When I thought of the eight days I languished in Britain's northern contraband base at the Orkneys on the way to Europe, I looked forward to the holdup at Britain's southern contraband base at Gibraltar on the way back to America with more than the excitement which the sight of the famous Rock always conjures up, for I had a baseline of comparison of the workings of the Allied blockade.

How well the Rock guards the exit from the Mediterranean is obvious enough from a look at the map. It is only 30 miles across to the African coast. But you must see the Rock as well as the map in order to gain a clear idea of the sentinel's significance. Rising sheer out of the sea, it looks formidable enough to shake the confidence of any peaceful merchantman, no matter how much tonnage the merchantman boasts.

Not in peacetime, of course. Gib is then without claws. But in today's wartime, Britain's giant is awake, with eyes on top of its bluffs, and teeth in the shape of coast artillery gleaming through its crevices. And, just to give added assurance to its strength, the Rock hugs a flotilla of men-o'-war in its bosom.

The Swedish boat on which I traveled to Europe, you remember, tried to run the northern blockade. I still recall the skipper's chagrin when we sighted a British man-o'-war somewhere west of Iceland. He would have given his eyeteeth for just half the fog that enveloped the Mediterranean exit as we neared Gibraltar. "Just a little fog and in half a day we should have eluded the patrol," one of his officers had said.

* * *

Fog or no fog, however, there's no chance of slipping past Gibraltar unseen, though if the narrows were as spatial as the North Atlantic, where only the North Pole seems to mark the circuit, doubtless more than one merchantman would copy, in the Mediterranean, the example of the Scandinavians in the North Atlantic.

Accordingly our SS Manhattan, outward bound from Genoa, obediently came to a halt at the exit from the Mediterranean. First we stopped outside the bar till we got orders from the Rock as to exactly where to proceed inside the bar for inspection. Some boats need a gunshot warning from a shore battery in order to bring them to a halt. Just before we arrived, for instance, the giant or one of his minions had barked out a whiff of grapeshot across the bows of a Dane in order to make sure he halted. In harbor we heard another warning boom. The offenders weren't trying to skip the inspection—apparently they didn't know they had to halt outside the bar for instructions as to exactly what station to take up inside the bay. The whiff of grapeshot, incidentally, is charged against the inspected vessel at $35 per whiff.

In the recent past, I was told, some boats have ignored the Rock. For three months after war had broken out the Italians sailed through the narrows without calling at Gibraltar. They were taking advantage of Britain's tenderness toward Italian neutrality. But the time came when the Conte di Savoia got its whiff of grapeshot, and she pulled in, as all the Italian boats have pulled in since, whether coming or going.

* * *

Since I've been in Europe the British have begun to control the shipping on the outbound as well as the inbound voyage. This control has been assumed in order to impede German exports from getting to world markets through the neutral countries. As I recall, no manufacture containing more than 25 per cent of German material is allowed to go through.

It seems a complicated control to exercise, and doubtless it isn't worked out scientifically. For instance, Italy remakes some German materials into manufactures for world consumption. And Italian, and probably American, boats ship them out. How the examiners at Gibraltar manage to figure out German percentages in the cargo is something I can't understand.

The evidence, I suppose, is contained in the manifest giving the details of the cargo and the shipper and destination of it. On the inward run the Swedes had a lot of cargo destined only to agents and not to the consumers and the British suspected that some of the stuff was going to Germany. They may have been right. For in England I was told that in some lines the imports of Scandinavian countries had jumped suspiciously up to 1,400 per cent. Nowadays the Scandinavians are more rigid about their documents.

I take it that the United States Line is equally particular. On the first inward stop of its boats at Gibraltar there may have been the same difficulty over documents which my Swede encountered at the Orkneys. At any rate, the initial holdup of the Manhattan consumed 48 hours, I was told. In recent voyages, however, the stop has been limited to around seven hours, and the reduced time may be due to smoother co-operation between line and contraband authority.

Seven hours was the time limit of our stay from the hour we stopped outside the bar. The American boat, I was told, had everything ready for the British examiners. Mail bags had been sorted, and the covers from Germany, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, and Hungary segregated for the British to take off. By contrast the whole mail was taken off my Swedish steamer at the Orkneys. Also, passenger lists had been checked by telegraph from Genoa, and copies of documents covering the cargo had likewise been received before our boat sailed. If there had been any dubious cargo or passengers, apparently the one wouldn't have been loaded and the other wouldn't have been embarked at Genoa. Our inspection, therefore, was in the nature of a final checkover.

* * *

Americans seem to take the inspection very calmly, even sympathetically. The only criticism I

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Another Sky Show in Prospect As Experts Study Spots on Sun

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard astronomers who are photographing the face of the sun today, say that many spots indicate a continuation of the solar storms which caused yesterday's disruption of wire and radio communications systems followed by a brilliant auroral display in the evening, and that tonight may see a repeat performance in the evening sky.

Today communications were returning slowly to normal after one of the worst electrical disturbances ever to hit our planet since the advent of rapid worldwide intercommunication methods. Short wave radio connections with Europe are still hampered by the storms which yesterday reached such a peak that airline, police, and newspaper teletypes were put out of kilter, railroad signals interfered with, and telegraph and telephone lines rendered useless.

The interruptions were first noticed Sunday morning about 9 o'clock when long distance telephone patrons complained of being "cut off," or of poor hearing. By 11 o'clock more than 300 main circuits were out of order with 110 still not working at 6 p. m. It seems that voltages built up in the wires until eventually fuses were blown in the central offices. Conditions were improved in the afternoon. Postal Telegraph and Western Union found many of their wires likewise out of service through much of the day.

Display Began

The "night works" or auroral display began with the ray type phenomenon gradually growing into a greenish-white or yellowish-hued curtains. Long streamers were like searchlights coming on and off at different parts of the horizon, shifting position, flickering and dancing constantly.

Throughout the world many investigators have been studying northern lights, sunspots, and solar electrical effects upon communications. Norwegian researchers have established an observatory for this

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"Jobs for the Million"
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Hitler Hails Greece

BERLIN, March 25 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler today telegraphed felicitations to the Greek Government on the occasion of Greece's Independence Day.

The gesture was considered significant in political circles in view of the general effort of German diplomacy for continued appeasement in the Balkans.

Italo-French Talk

PARIS, March 25 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud today received Raffaele Guariglia, Italian Ambassador to France. Sources close to the Foreign Office said the meeting was "significant" because France's new Premier-Foreign Minister never before had talked privately with the Italian envoy. There was no statement of what they discussed.

Federal Television Ban Puzzles Radio Industry

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—A distinctly jarred radio industry today is trying to understand the sudden order of the Federal Communications Commission, suspending its recent order to let limited commercial television start Sept. 1. The Commission lays its action at the door of the Radio Corporation of America which has just launched a large television receiver advertising and sales campaign in New York City.

The F. C. C. in a report Feb. 29, said that the state of the art was fluid, calling for further research and experimentation. Because of this it decided to allow only "limited commercial television." This term means the broadcaster may accept pay only for the actual program material, not for station time on the air. It absorbs the program costs while the broadcaster continues to pay for the experimental operation. A number of sponsors are understood to be ready to sign up, despite the small potential audience for some time to come.

The issue hangs on what may be called "limited commercial application" in actual trade practice.

David Sarnoff, President of the R. C. A., said he was amazed at the Saturday order, that "we thought that we were proceeding exactly in accordance with the order on this subject recently adopted by the Commission." He pointed out that R. C. A. had spent $10,000,000 so far on television and were only trying to establish a new art and a new industry.

Has Built Up Service

The R. C. A. has been building up larger and better programs so that a good service should be available. Realizing that a large number of receivers out in the hands of the public were necessary for further improvement of programs the corporation decided to drop the prices on all their sets down to what they should be under mass production, absorbing the difference themselves until such time as the volume of sales actually justified this price. Typical cut was from $600 to $395 on their largest set.

At the same time, proceeding on the Commission's earlier order, the R. C. A. announced applications to build television stations in Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago, with a station in Boston reported also under consideration. These stations were to be connected by television radio links, or relay stations, so that a chain picture service could be started. In addition was the campaign for selling television to the public through set price cuts and large publication expenditures. In fact it is understood that some $2,000,000 was the expenditure planned at this time.

Saw Monopolistic Trend

On the Commission side was expressed the fear that by getting a large number of television sets in the hands of the public certain technical standards used by the R. C. A. sets would become dominant, freezing any further research in the direction of lines and frames per second, the retentive quality of screens, the mechanics of scanning, screen sizes, various types of antennas and various methods of synchronization.

So the F. C. C. calls for new hearings April 8 "to determine whether research and experimentation and the achievement of high standards of television transmission are being unduly retarded by this company (the R. C. A.) . . . and whether the effective date for the beginning of limited commercial operation should be changed from Sept. 1 to some subsequent date. Meanwhile, that section of the new rules permitting restrict commercialization is suspended. . . ."

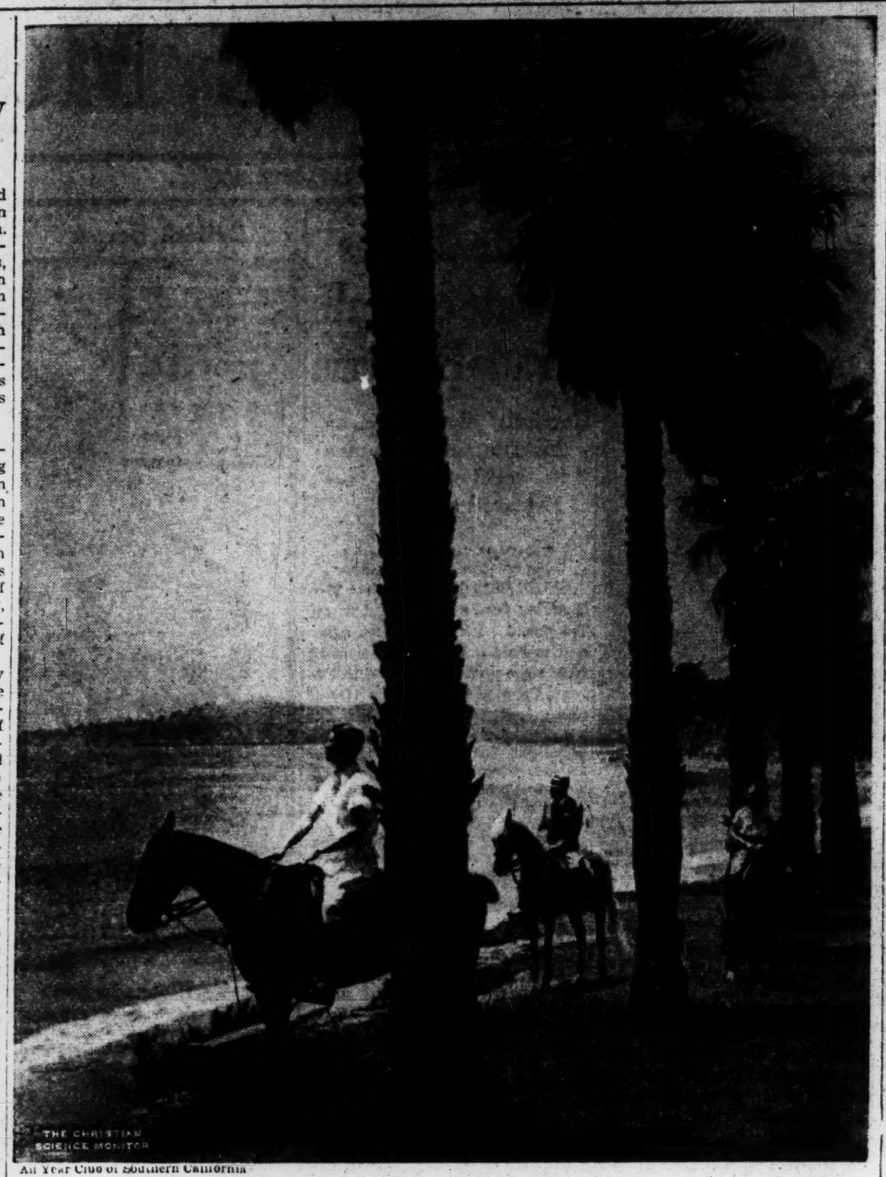
Perhaps the best summing up of the F. C. C. point of view is the last paragraph of its release on the new order which reads: "Public participation in television experimentation at this time is desirable only if the public understand that it is experimenting in reception and not necessarily investing in receiving equipment with a guarantee of its continued usefulness. Television is here to stay, but concievably present day receivers may for practical purposes be gone tomorrow."

Taking this as the crux of the F. C. C. objections, the R. C. A. is faced with a negative selling policy of emphasizing to every prospective purchaser that the set may be out of date next year, or working out a plan whereby it would undertake to change over all sets it sells to the standards finally arrived at by the industry. Both of these are difficult positions.

If the R. C. A. could work out a service using present standards which was not exceeded by any other technique, its sets would be good indefinitely. It probably hopes to do so—which makes the negative selling point given above awkward to say the least. If it has to guarantee to change over its sets to the final standards arrived at and some other system should come in it would face a large rebuilding order that might amount to as much as replacing every set sold between now and that time.

That would of course become prohibitive in view of the facts that the sets today are being sold below what it costs to produce them and in view of the $10,000,000 spent so far with no return, in an effort to launch this new art and industry.

The F. C. C. in the meantime actually is taking over the responsibility of determining just how this art is t obe promoted by this new order. It's a fair question whether it can or will make that decision. On the other hand, the R. C. A., facing the loss that this latest stoppage will cause, can hardly dare to go forward without F. C. C. guidance lest it face further stoppage. It is a critical situation and the entire radio industry is wondering just where it will come out.



All Year Club of Southern California

Recreation Under the California Sun

Riders beneath the glorious palm trees at Montecito, a fashionable suburb of Santa Barbara, pause in their ride to look out over the bay to the rolling Pacific and listen to the song of the surf as it splashes over the beach below. The beautiful location of Santa Barbara and partial encirclement by hills and mountains have given to it the name of the American Mentone.

Federal Regulation Urged To End Interstate Barriers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Taking issue with a good many witnesses before the Temporary National Economics Committee's study of interstate trade barriers, Dr. William Yandell Elliot of Harvard, who summed up the week's testimony, urged Federal regulation in a number of instances "to end a growing chaos."

Dr. Elliot, who was picked by TNEC to make the wind-up presentation, took cognizance of many witnesses who deplored Congressional interference in a State matter. He declared "Federal action has been frequently viewed with alarm in previous testimony," and agreed that "sweeping centralization may well be both dangerous and unnecessary." He continued:

"Action Necessary"

"But to bring the positive power of the Congress over interstate commerce into play is, on the courts' own reasoning, increasingly shown to be necessary. To do so alters the presumption of proof and makes possible an end to the international character of present interstate relations. Congress, as constituted, is in no danger of overriding legitimate state interests. It is a body of elected representatives with States equally weighted in a powerful Senate."

Dr. Elliot offered a series of conclusions based on evidence of scores of witnesses who poured evidence of trade barriers and the Balkanization of interstate trade before the TNEC all last week. The witness pointed out that the Supreme Court recently has been laying down the proposition that it is for Congress to remedy the situation and not the courts. And he indicated that recent taxation cases "sanctioning what looks to be possible double or extra-legal taxation," in this case of motor cars, "are economically speaking, as important as all the rest put together."

Solutions Proposed

Trade barriers have grown in many cases from States' legitimate concern with revenue, quarantine, or health, but they have often been perverted "into the protection of local interests against out-of-State competition." Among conclusions he proposed:

Increased interstate co-operative efforts to halt retaliation and check further discriminatory legislation;

Federal statutes to lay down "reasonable standards both for plant, animal, and dairy inspection and for the interstate passage of motor vehicles, chiefly trucks";

Establishment of a permanent joint Federal-State Committee with a small permanent staff on intergovernmental problems, particularly trade barriers;

Possible restraining Federal legislation, is recommended by the Federal-State Committee;

Assistance of the Attorney General in bringing to trial doubtful or unconstitutional State trade barrier actions;

Further Federal action in co-operation with states through use of grants-in-aid, and joint or alternative inspection.

Co-operation Not Enough

In effect answering critics who declared interstate-co-operation will solve the problem without Federal action, Dr. Elliott concluded:

"But to assist the 'little man' who most often is the innocent victim of trade barriers, the long and expensive course of individual litigation is not enough. It is outside his reach."

Urging Federal action to aid "the little man" he added:

"Enforcement and clarification of law are large problems in the area of interstate trade barriers. Co-operative State and Federal action are necessary to this end."

White House Egg-Rolling Fete Dampened by Freezing Wind

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Four indoor parties at the White House, honoring children and chiefs of state, made up in part for the slim Easter egg-rolling fete outside where a freezing wind reduced the crowd of visitors far below traditional size.

Shortly after the gates were opened this morning Mrs. Roosevelt toured the grounds to welcome her well-bundled guests and express a hope that the bright sunshine would soon send the thermometer above freezing. She was clad in riding clothes and her hair was well-ruffled by the stiff wind before she returned to the house.

The President omitted his usual greeting to the Easter crowds on doctor's orders.

He expects, however, to be up and around this evening for the State dinner in honor of Dr. Rafael Angel Calderon Guardia, President-elect of Costa Rica, to which 50 distinguished guests have been invited. The Costa Rican President and his wife will be White House guests during their stay here.

Shortly before the arrival of the Costa Rican guests, the White House will have been vacated by 20-odd youngsters, eight years and under, invited in for the annual Easter Party, with Mrs. Roosevelt as hostell this year in the absence of her grandchildren.

Between the departure of the children and the State dinner, two teas are scheduled, one for the newly arrived Australian Minister, Richard Gardiner Casey, and his wife, and another for the Costa Rican party.

The usual rules prevailed at the outdoor festival. Only those adults were admitted to the south grounds during the morning hours who were accompanied by youngsters. Later in the afternoon the gates were thrown open for a concert by the Marine Band.

Picnic lunches were fewer and the rather quiet pastime of rolling eggs down greening knolls was abandoned by many for more active ring games, organized by Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves.

Special entertainment was furnished by children's bands and by the University of Rochester Glee Club.

Army in Peace Setting

FORT BENNING, Ga., March 25 (AP)—Army men trained for warfare worshipped in a setting of peace at dawn Easter services of the U. S. Infantry School yesterday.

At Hollywood Bowl

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 25 (AP)—A Hollywood Bowl audience forgot an admonition not to cheer and applauded after Kenny Baker had sung Schubert's "Ave Maria" at an eastern sunrise service yesterday. Tyrone Power read the ancient Sanscrit poem, "Salutation of the Dawn."

See Service Atop Mountain

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., March 25 (AP)—Engineers hauled television equipment atop Whiteface Mountain so three snowbound weather observers could "go to church in New York City" on Easter Sunday.

Gale Cancels Services

LAWTON, Okla., March 25 (AP)—A 40-mile gale, accompanied by below-freezing temperature, forced cancellation of the fifteenth annual Wichita Mountain Easter Pageant.

Egg Plans Fail to Hatch

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 25 (AP)—The best laid egg plans sometimes don't hatch. Members of a Moose lodge braved sub-freezing cold Saturday to plant 3,600 Easter eggs on the Pennsylvania Capitol grounds for a children's egg hunt.

Half an hour before the scheduled "go" signal, 3,000 children broke through the lines of spectators and began eating eggs as fast as they found them. By the time Mayor Howard E. Milliken arrived, the egg hunt was all over.

Easter at Miami Beach

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 25 (AP)—Approximately 30,000 persons gathered on the moonlit sands of Miami Beach before dawn yesterday to participate in traditional Easter sunrise rites.

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Garner Forces Call Him Best For New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—As the third-term issue is about to receive a significant test in the direct primaries of two States, Wisconsin and Illinois, the presidential candidacy of Vice-President John N. Garner is receiving its first public advocacy.

Already entered in the presidential preference contests in Wisconsin, Illinois and California, Vice-President Garner today formally requested that his name be entered in the Oregon primary ballot on May 17.

While Vice-President Garner has been promoting his campaign with a personal silence which rivals that of the President himself, Garner backers are now entering the public speaking lists and are presenting their candidate, not as a conservative and critic of the New Deal, but as a liberal best qualified to carry forward the New Deal.

The Vice-President has himself made no speeches in the course of his pre-convention campaign and it seems apparent that he will not make any. The radio address this week-end by Senator Morris Sheppard, (D) of Texas a colleague of Mr. Garner and a consistent New Dealer, constitutes the first national espousal of Mr. Garner's cause.

The fact that the Vice-President's campaign is making more quiet headway than third-term supporters had expected is noted in the fact that Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Inerior and the most active field runner in the third-term squad, is off to Texas today following a conference with the President at the White House this morning, to deliver a political speech and to launch an ambitious effort to persuade the Vice-President's home State to desert Mr. Garner and support Mr. Roosevelt for another nomination.

James A. Farley's political activities, which take him on a speaking tour through more than a dozen States, are likewise adding a touch of sand to the third-term watch works. It is not apparent that either Mr. Garner or Mr. Farley would refuse to support the President if he were renominated or that their delegate strength, even if combined, would constitute an effective barrier to Mr. Roosevelt's control of the Chicago convention. The only probable effect of their candidacies, it is said, would be to make the President's renomination, if he sought it, less than unanimous and therefore less attractive.

Senator Sheppard described Vice-President Garder as a practical liberal "closely identified with the liberal program of the last few years, who has had that length of experience in governmental affairs which alone can provide the perspective needed to orient that program into the basic ideals of American Democracy."

He said that Mr. Garner, while first to advocate large public works spending, believed taxes should be levied to enable the government to live within its income.

Patterson Runs

LOS ANGELES, March 25 (AP)—The name of Lieut.-Gov. Ellis E. Patterson, who bolted a Roosevelt third-term "harmony" ticket, heads a new slate of aspiring delegates to the Democratic national convention.

Garner Slate Safe

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 25 (AP)—More than enough signatures to qualify Garner-for-President delegates on the May 7 presidential primary ballot have been filed with the Secretary of State. A slate of delegates, having the support of Gov. Culbert Olson and former United States Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, already has been filed in favor of a third term for President Roosevelt.

War Throws Provinces Back on Own Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 25—The permanent settlement of fiscal relations between the Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada—this country's version of the American States' Rights issue—seems likely to be postponed for the duration of the war. This will mean important consequences for all the Provinces of Canada.

Just as the war broke out the Royal Commission on Provincial-Dominion Relations was completing two years of work designed to revise the financial set-up of government in Canada. Its report, recommending a revision of relations between the Federal and Provincial Governments, is ready now and will be tabled in Parliament shortly. But unfortunately Canada is hardly in a position to do anything final about it.

When the war came the immediate financial problem of Canada was that the Federal Government and nearly all the Provincial Governments were failing to balance their budgets. The Provinces demanded more fields of revenue, or alternatively, that the Dominion take over part of their costs for such things as social services. This was the origin of the Royal Commission.

The report is understood to contain drastic recommendations designed to rectify this long-standing difficulty. As generally foreshadowed by sources closest to the Government, the report recommends, in brief, that the Federal Government take over some of the existing costs of the Provinces and grant them increased subsidies. But in return the Dominion would take over some existing provincial revenues, notably the income tax.

Underwriting of Debts

As a further relief to the Provinces, it is forecast that the Commission will suggest that the Federal Government underwrite provincial debts and refund them, as they mature, at the reduced interest rates available to a national authority. In return for that, the Provinces would have to secure Federal approval of future borrowings.

That is the plan in rough. But since it was designed the war has completely altered the whole financial structure of this country. Before the war started the Federal Government was budgeting for a deficit of around $50,000,000 on expenditures of about $500,000,000. In the next fiscal year the Federal Government expects to double its total expenditures on account of the war and so far it has provided war taxes which can hardly yield more than a quarter of the increase.

Obviously, the Federal Government will be pressed to the limit for revenues and will have to supply the deficiency with war loans. It certainly will have no margin to hand over to the Provinces, no matter what the Royal Commission may advise, or justice suggest.

A permanent settlement between the Dominion and the Provinces, on a peacetime basis, thus is unlikely at present. The work of re-making the financial structure of Confederation may well be set back for years, and when the job is tackled the situation, if the war lasts long, will be vastly changed. The Federal Government will have assumed new debts, new interest costs, new revenues. The Provinces, too, will have felt the effect of war.

Told to Tighten Belts

Meanwhile provincial governments who have sent representatives here lately have been told quietly to prepare for difficult times. They have been given no hope of large federal loans for public works and relief projects, such as Canada has financed through the national credit in the last ten years. The clear intimation is that provincial governments will be wise to depend upon their own resources this year and to make their plans accordingly.

This is a grave disappointment to provinces that have waited for years to secure a reduction in their present financial burdens, but the present situation is recognized as inevitable in wartime. The economy which the Provinces must undertake is simply part of the cost of the war. It will have to be severe in some Provinces where budgets have been left seriously unbalanced in the expectation of Federal aid.

The understanding in Ottawa is that some provincial governments already are revising their budgetary estimates for the fiscal year beginning April 1 in view of the latest developments here. It is no secret that the Dominion will encourage such efforts since it requires for the war all the revenues that the taxpayers of Canada can produce.

While permanent solutions will have to be postponed, the Dominion apparently will have to cooperate with the Provinces in the problem of debt. Under the War Measures Act, the Federal Government is entirely controlling all movements of foreign exchange and this prevents Provinces from borrowing in other countries.

Loans to Be Refunded

Many Provinces are faced now, or will be within a year or two, with large maturing loans, floated years ago in Britain, the United States and Canada. These must be refunded and if the Federal Government is borrowing heavily for war purposes, some Provinces may have difficulty in getting money at reasonable rates. They will ask for Federal Government loans, or guarantees which would make their bonds marketable.

The solution for this problem long ago proposed by the present Government of Canada was a Federal Loan Council, modeled on that of Australia. Any Province joining the Loan Council would have its debts, past and future, guaranteed by the Federal Government but in return it could not borrow money without Federal approval. This plan was indignantly rejected by most Provinces as an invasion of the principle of Provincial autonomy, which corresponds roughly to States' Rights.

The plan may be revived now, in one form or another, to assist some of the Provinces, or all of them, with the management of debt during the war period. It is thought probable here that the Government may take this feature of the Royal Commission's report, if it is considered satisfactory, and act on it during the approaching session of Parliament, leaving the other issues unsettled for the present.

This would be logical since the plain fact today is that, regardless of the letter of the British North America Act, Canada's constitution, the Federal Government, through the Bank of Canada, is completely in control of the financial structure of the country, including the borrowings of the Provinces. This is a war emergency power but may well continue in some form after the war is over.

Aberhart in Lead

EDMONTON, Alta. March 25 (AP)—Snow-blocked roads and the intricacies of Alberta's vote-counting system today still delayed the result of last Thursday's election.

Last night the election of two Social Credit candidates and one Independent was announced, giving the Government of Premier William Aberhart a lead with 20 members elected to the Independents' 14. In addition, Social Credit candidates were leading in 17 races, the Independents in five and a Labor in one.

Under the transferable vote, second choices of voters will be tabulated in 22 single-member ridings. Results will not be known until late this week.

Taft Sees Peril in Militant Bureaucracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—The story of the small business executive who found that six of his seven callers one Monday morning all wanted to see him on some kind of Federal regulation illustrates the present phase of Senator Robert A. Taft's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

Arbitrary executive power has reached a point, Senator Taft contends, where the law-making activities of Federal agencies exceed those of Congress itself and where the administrative authority of Federal bureaus is thrusting the courts into an inferior position.

The Ohio Senator touched on this issue in his two week-end addresses in Kentucky and today made it the central challenge of a carefully prepared speech before the Republican Luncheon Club of southeastern Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Citing the temporarily sidetracked Wagner sickness insurance bill as indicating the extent to which the New Deal contemplates expanding government activity, he declared that constant efforts are still being made to extend the power of government bureaus.

The Federal Proposal

"It is proposed," he told his Philadelphia audience, "that the Federal Government build a series of federal hospitals. It is proposed that the Federal Government subsidize common school education throughout the United States. The Wagner health bill, if it should ever be enacted, works obviously toward a wide control by federal experts of public health, hospital service, and the dispensation of medical care for the poor through some forms of socialized medicine."

The nature of federal regulation has been radically changed during the past several years, according to Senator Taft, and this, he says, has been accomplished in two ways: first, whenever a new bureau is established it is nearly always given power to make regulations expanding the law. Second, power is delegated without adequate standards to determine whether the federal agency is genuinely carrying out the will of Congress.

In his address today Mr. Taft developed his thesis with several concrete illustrations. He contended that when Congress enacted the Wage Hour Law it expressly provided that the Wage-Hour Administration should not make regulations as to which industries should be subject to the Act; but, according to the Senator, the Wage-Hour Administration is now circumventing that provision of Congress by issuing "interpretative bulletins."

Cites an Example

As an example of how these interpretative bulletins extend the power of the Bureau, here is a section which reads:

"Employees are engaged in the production of goods for commerce, where the employer, intends, or hopes . . . that the goods or any unsegregated part of them will move into interstate commerce.

Thus, says Senator Taft, any small businessman in a typical American town who "hopes" that some of his produce may go into interstate commerce is immediately subject to the interpretative bulletins of the Wage-Hour Administrator.

But Senator Taft did not stop quoting the "interpretative bulletins" at this point. He added to his case study Interpretative Bulletin No. 5, as revised in November of last year, which says that any "employees of contractors who are employed in maintaining, repairing or reconstructing buildings or machinery used to produce goods for commerce" woud seem to be engaged in a "process or occupation necessary to the production of such goods" within the meaning of the Act.

Seems Based on Hope

"This," concluded the Senator, "would seem to include in interstate commerce the action of a plumber who may be called to fix a leak in a wash basin in the establishment of a small manufacturer who hopes that his goods may move in interstate commerce."

Senator Taft referred particularly to the National Labor Relations Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Wage-Hour Administration, the Walsh-Healey Law Division and the Internal Revenue Bureau as federal agencies constantly expanding their power through their own rulings.

Such centralization of power is, he argued, the inevitable by-product of planned economy, and planned economy is socialism, and socialism, he asserted, cannot be carried out by deliberative legislative bodies.

"There is only one solution," Senator Taft concluded, "and that is to repeal a large part of the laws authorizing the regulation of agriculture, commerce and labor, and in those laws which remain prescribe definite standards to which the regulators must conform."

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Young Men Found Stepping Into Big Jobs of Trade and Art

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Seventh of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million."

By Thomas R. Reid

Executive Vice-President of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In today's fast moving competitive era, young men are still finding important niches for themselves in business, the fine arts, science, and government. An impressive illustration of the respect business men hold for young men appeared on Jan. 1, when 40-year-old Philip Reed became Chairman of the Board of the $374,000,000 General Electric Company. He succeeded Owen D. Young, who requested retirement simultaneously with President Gerard Swope, because, in Mr. Young's words, there were younger men "whose experience and capacity have been demonstrated."

A forerunner of this advancement of young men to corporation leadership was the action of the United States Steel Corporation, which named 37-year-old Edward Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the Board two years ago. Stettinius was honored further in 1939 with appointment to head the War Industries Board of the United States, in company with several associates who were much older.

Even younger men are making their marks in the field of finance. In reorganizations of the nation's three largest securities exchanges within the past two years, three men under 36 years of age have been advanced to positions of top executive caliber.

Best known of the three is 33-year-old William McChesney Martin, President of the New York Stock Exchange. Young Martin's rise to prominence began with his selection as Chairman of the Board of the Stock Exchange at the very time it was suffering tremendous ill will as a consequence of the trial and conviction of the former exchange leader, Richard Whitney. Mr. Martin proved his ability so thoroughly he was elevated to the $48,000 yearly position of President shortly afterward.

In the spring of 1939, the nation's second largest securities market, the New York Curb Exchange, elected as a member of its Board of Governors 28-year-old Alpheus C. Beane, Jr., who thus became the youngest Governor in the history of the Exchange. He has been named Chairman of the important Public Relations Committee.

The Board of Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange, after 14 months spent considering experts in finance for the position, reached a decision last June with the naming of Kenneth L. Smith, aged 35, as the full time paid President of the Exchange. In spite of his youth, Smith had a prior record of 10 years service in every department of the Chicago securities market.

No Depression for Them

Among the many instances of young men in business leadership today, perhaps the most interesting are those which reveal the courage and ingenuity of young men whose chances for success were clouded by the depression of the early 1930's. Seven years ago James W. Aston, just graduated from college and unable to find the remunerative position in the business world a boom period might have assured him, went to work for the City government of Dallas as a "municipal apprentice." His salary was $50 per month. After an interval of routine duties in many municipal departments, Aston became assistant to the City Manager. When the city fathers of Bryan, Texas, sought a City Manager at $5,000 a year, Aston was their first choice. Shortly over a year later his record at Bryan was so favorable that Dallas recalled Aston at a salary of $10,000 annually as City Manager. He assumed his duties in the direction of affairs of one of the nation's principal municipalities in May, 1939, at the age of 27.

Another young man now 27, similarly unable to find his place in business at depression time, presently heads a company which he founded and developed for the manufacture of motorized scooters, known familiarly as "puddle jumpers." Today Normal Siegal of Chicago looks forward to increasing his last year's sales of 2,700 scooters to sales of 10,000 units in 1940, which would place his business well up in the $1,000,000 a year classification.

The fine arts and journalism claim many young men whose genius has established them as successes at early ages. Orson Welles, at 24, is not only a seasoned theatrical producer, writer, and actor, as well as one of the nation's top radio performers, but he is also the only man so esteemed by movie moguls as to be given a free hand to write, produce, direct, and act in his own films. The successor to maestro Arturo Bodansky as the premier conductor of the Metropolitan Opera in New York is a 25-year-old Austrian youth, Erich Leinsdorf, whose conducting of profound Wagnerian scores won the adulation of music critics from the very beginning of his occupancy of the podium in late 1939.

John Steinbeck, who wrote the most discussed novel of the past year, "Grapes of Wrath," is only 37. Joseph Kintner and Robert Aslop, Washington columnists who have collaborated on many intimate studies of the capital great and near-great, are yet in their twenties. The man who writes for the largest reading public in the world, the 10,000,000 readers of his weekly news analysis syndicated to 2,500 small city and rural papers by the Western Newspaper Union, is 26-year-old Joseph LaBine.

In the Laboratory

Notable among many young men who have won prominence in science and invention are Carl David Anderson of the California Institute of Technology, whose discovery of the electron's twin atomic particle, the positron, won for him the 1936 Nobel prize in physics when he was 31 years old; and Philo T. Farnsworth, now only 34, whose pioneering in the reducing of the State debt, introducing administrative efficiency, and development of practical television began at the age of 22 and culminated in the establishment last year of the Farnsworth Radio and Television Corporation, now manufacturing television equipment for the open market. Farnsworth conceived the basic principle of television, electronic scansion of an image, and is regarded today as the one among many who have conducted research in the field who will be known to history in television as Marconi is known today in radio.

Ahead in Government

The trend toward young men in government in these times is self-evident. The fact that 37-year-old Thomas Dewey could command public respect to such an extent that his name is prominent among those seeking nomination as candidate for President of the United States is in itself an indication. John Jay Corson III, at 33, handles the world's largest bookkeeping job as director of the Old-Age Insurance Bureau of the Federal Social Security Board, administrating accounts of 45,000,000 wage-earners. Charles Yost, 32 years old, is in charge of the office in the State Department at Washington assigned to handle details of enforcing the provisions of the Neutrality Act.

There was a mass demonstration of public faith in young men for governmental service in November, 1938, when the voters of Minnesota elected 28 men under 35 years of age to State office. The Lieutenant-Governor-elect was Elmer Anderson, aged 26. And the new Governor, Harold E. Stassen, was only 31 at the time of his selection. Stassen was honored as the outstanding young man of 1939 recently, following his selection by a committee of representative observers of the national scene, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Award of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce for his contributions to public welfare. The record for the first year of this "young men's administration" in Minnesota in reducing the State debt, introducing administrative efficiency, and inaugurating effective State labor legislation, is proof that public confidence in the abilities and energies of youthful State executives had not been misplaced.

Kansas City Stage Set For Reform Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Clean government advocates here are girding for the first real test of their strength, the April 2 city election. On the outcome will largely depend the future of the already weakened Tom Pendergast machine, in control for 13 years, and of the reform forces which in the past year or so have demonstrated what co-ordination of all such elements can do to clean up municipal rule.

The special April election was necessitated by adoption at the polls on Feb. 13 of a charter amendment shortening from four to two years the terms of all elected officials, in effect a recall. While the clean-up group initiated this measure and worked for its adoption, the Pendergast group did not campaign actively against it, and the wide margin by which it won, something like seven or eight to one, is not considered by leaders of the reform element as an accurate indication of the comparative strength of the two sides. They say that the two to one defeat of another amendment applying civil service to firemen, which the reform group opposed and which one faction at least of the opposition supported, is a more realistic measure. They have proceeded in their preparations for the new election with a vigor designed to dispel any hopes of the opposition that they might let down as a result of overconfidence.

Meanwhile the strategy of the opposition, according to the reform leaders, is being revealed in a series of indictments by a County Grand Jury working closely with W. W. Graves, machine-elected prosecutor. One true bill charged Police Chief Lear B. Reed, former Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent, named after Gov. Lloyd Stark obtained legislation to take the police out of the hands of the local machine, with "oppression in office."

The work of Chief Reed and his smart-looking, khaki-clad force since the turn-over has been instrumental, it is claimed, in assuring among other things honest elections, the kind, one relieved citizen here said, in which every voter can cast his ballot without fear of reprisal.

Also indicted were Paul Barnett, an anti-machine leader, and Walter Bliss, former investigator for Governor Stark, on charges of illegally influencing a grand jury.

This, the reform leaders say, is a sample of the obstacles which a better government movement must fact. They insist the charges are "trumped up for political effect" and will be denied and fought through the courts.

Reclamation Plan Is Tied Closely To Grand Coulee Dam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — With construction of the great $126,000,000 Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River entering its final stages toward completion, the United States Bureau of Reclamation is considering the construction of reclamation features for the Columbia Basin project during the summer of 1941, Frank A. Banks, Supervising Engineer for the Bureau at the dam site, recently announced.

The reclamation project contemplating the eventual irrigation of 1,200,000 acres of arid lands in central Washington is a complementary feature of the Grand Coulee project and will bring the total investment in the combined undertaking up to approximately $394,000,000.

In the summer of 1941, the Bureau will start preparing a preliminary budget for the 1941-42 fiscal year designed to obtain funds to build structures required for providing water for lands to be irrigated. Mr. Banks declared that a large appropriation was needed for the 1940-41 fiscal period to bring the dam toward completion but that for the succeeding annual period only a relatively small sum would be required to finish the structure. This will leave the Bureau in a position to request funds for reclamation features.

King of the Joshuas

John L. Von Blon for Auto Club of Southern California

Regal Title Stands Unchallenged Two Years

On the American Desert near Lancaster, Calif., stands this great Joshua tree, largest known specimen of the lily family. An estimate of its height—53 feet—can be made by comparison with the six-foot man standing in its shade.

High Court Rules Ethyl Curb On Sales Violates Sherman Act

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation of New York had violated the Sherman Antitrust Act by restricting sale of lead-treated gasoline to jobbers licensed by the Corporation.

Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone delivered the decision that affirmed a ruling by the Southern New York Federal District Court which enjoined the Corporation from requiring jobbers to procure licenses in order to handle the product. Mr. Justice Stone said the licensing system permitted the Corporation "at will to exclude others from the business" of jobbing.

No dissent was announced. Associate Justices James Clark McReynolds and Owen J. Roberts did not participate.

In another decision, Mr. Justice Roberts ruled that the Federal Communications Commission, in granting a permit for a new radio station, need not consider the effect such competition would have on an existing station.

Opinion Reversed

This opinion reversed a ruling by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which required the Commission to issue findings of fact on this question.

"Plainly it is not the purpose of the Federal Communications Act to protect a licensee against competition, but to protect the public," Mr. Justice Roberts said.

In still another decision, New York City's 2 per cent sales tax was held unconstitutional as applied to fuel oil sold by the Gulf Oil Corporation for use on outgoing European liners.

Mr. Justice Stone delivered the decision holding that "the State tax in the circumstances must fail as an infringement of the congressional regulation of the commerce."

Vanderbilt Heirs Lose

Heirs of Cornelius Vanderbilt failed in their effort to recover an $852,000 estate tax paid to New York on a $5,285,572 trust fund left to Mrs. Vanderbilt for the benefit of their children.

Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter delivered the opinion that affirmed a ruling by the New York Court of Appeals sustaining the assessment.

In other actions today the Court returned to Minnesota courts for further action on litigation involving constitutionality of a tax on chain stores graduated according to the amount of gross sales; ruled that a national bank may pledge its assets to secure deposits of Federal agencies; agreed to review a Federal district court decision sustaining the constitutionality of the National Bituminous Coal Act, designed to stabilize the industry by price-fixing; refused to review a decision that the Constitution affords no protection against private interference with freedom of speech and of the press; agreed to pass on the constitutionality of a 1939 Pennsylvania law requiring aliens to register annually and to carry an identification card.

Witness Declares Communist Member Called Self 'F. D. R.'

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Dies Committee, resuming hearings on un-American activities, heard from a Pittsburgh witness today that one of his fellow Communists used "Franklin D. Roosevelt" as his party psuedonym.

Communists use names other than their own, said the witness, James H. Dolsen, because of the danger that their party might be outlawed. Also, he said, there is job discrimination against known Communists.

Mr. Dolsen, who described himself as a Communist who was employed as a teacher on WPA workers' education projects, identified as a party membership book a document made out in the Chief Executive's name. Mr. Dolsen acknowledged that the document was found in his room in Pittsburgh by Robert B. Barker, Committee investigator, but denied that it was his own.

He also refused to say to whom it belonged.

"That belongs," he said, grinning, "to some person who used it for his protection."

Robert E. Lynch, the committee's counsel, attempted to show that the name was Dolsen's party psuedonym, but the witness denied it vehemently.

Regarding his teaching activities in Pittsburgh, Dolsen declared that "my responsibility was to teach whatever I was assigned to teach within the scope of the education of workers."

"It was not my practice to teach Communism to these classes," Dolsen declared. He said that "sometimes a student would ask something about Communism," but when they did, he always advised them to go to the library and read books on the subject or to go to the party for literature.

Dolsen, answering queries as to his qualifications to teach, said he had studied for two years at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., and had had a year of law at Northwestern University. He said also that part of a time that he spent in Soviet Russia in 1931-1935 was spent in teaching workers the history of American trade unions, and that he taught trade union classes in San Francisco in 1920-1921.

Air Line Resumes Flights to Congo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Resumption of the Belgian Air Transportation Company's service to the Belgian Congo has been worked out through an arrangement with French authorities, according to the American Commercial Attaché here.

The northern terminus of the Belgian service is at Marseille, France. Connection with Belgium is by train from Marseille. The Congo service operates on a schedule of one round trip each week.

Carolinas Magazine Sold To Industrial Economist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Carolinas Magazine, a quarterly publication published since 1931 by the Carolinas Publishing Company, has just been purchased by Richard Kingsley.

Mr. Kingsley, an industrial economist who was recently heard at meetings of several civic organizations, has resigned from his office as vice president of the American Education Association to take over this new enterprise.

Dr. Blomquist Named Botanical Club Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—The Southern Appalachian Botanical Club has elected Dr. Hugo L. Blomquist, Duke University botanist, President of the club for 1940, it was announced.

The Southern Appalachian Botanical Club was organized in 1936 to further the systematic investigation of the flora of this region, especially with the aim of discovering new species and shedding light on many intricate problems of plant geography and plant migrations. The official publication of the club is "Castanea," named for the rapidly vanishing American chestnut, Castanea dentata.

Behind the Headlines

The belligerent nations choose war, but the search for peace must go on in each individual consciousness — Each must decide if harmony or discord shall prevail in his thoughts.

It has not taken the belligerent nations long to decide whether peace or war is to be the order of the day. The nebulous peace "feelers" of the last two weeks never even reached the discussion stage. When you can't even have a discussion, you can hardly have an armistice, much less a peace treaty.

So, war it is.

The Search for Peace

That being the case, the world is going to have to do its searching for peace not so much in the field of international affairs, as in the individual consciousness.

That, of course, is where peace has eventually to be found, anyway, if we had searched there for it in the first place, and searched hard enough, we should have found it. We can still find it there, though the search seems harder, what with guns and bombs going off in all directions.

It is a fact that some individuals are at peace in the midst of war. I have talked with soldiers who, even in the fiery crucible of some great battle, have experienced a sublime consciousness of peace and calm. With shells bursting all about them, they have felt secure, and have passed unharmed through stormy fighting.

It sounds paradoxical, but it is true. One can experience peace in the midst of war.

An Individual Choice

Conversely, there are those who, in time of peace, feel themselves to be at war.

Mere absence of battles does not mean peace. Unless there is peace in men's hearts, the calm of spring mornings and the soft caress of summer nights are mockeries.

In the individual realm, it is for each of us to choose what we shall have, peace or war.

Governments may decree that there shall be battles on the one hand, or armistice on the other, but each of us decides for himself whether harmony or discord shall prevail in his thoughts.

Thinking Peace

In the days to come, we are all going to have ample opportunities to make use of this ability. The sooner we begin to practice it, the better we shall be able to use it in time of need.

The man at arms, the wife at home, the sailor, the factory worker, the industrialist, the farmer, the merchant, the clerk—each in his respective sphere can cultivate this useful talent.

As he cultivates and develops it, he will find his surroundings and his experiences taking on the color of his meditations.

This is the only kind of peace making that really counts, to think peace. It will end any war and end it right.

Power of Thought

The power of thought over external conditions has been often demonstrated, and this power is applicable to any human problem, political or otherwise.

A story which is told of the famous Russian ballet dancer Nijinski may serve to illustrate the point.

An admirer of his once commented to Nijinski on the amazing leaps he used to take in some of his dances. "You actually seem," remarked his friend, "to remain suspended for a moment in midair. How do you do it?"

"Its really quite simple," explained the dancer. "I just leap, and when I reach the highest point—I pause a bit."

The explanation was satisfactory to Nijinski. Whether it satisfied his friend is not so certain, but the admirer had at least sensed the unusual effect which Nijinski had attained through careful thought, long practice, and superb technqiue.

If one is really thinking peace, reflecting the all-pervading harmony of the universe regardless of apparent discord, others will recognize the distinctive character of his thought, even as Nijinski's friend perceived the peculiar nature of his genius. They will feel the beneficient effect of this healing contribution to a world at war.

Rex Miller

Chain Store Tax Spreads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Though the chain-store tax is not, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators here, "an important contributor of revenue," it continues to spread among the states, a total of 21 of them having enacted such a levy.

The tax recently voted by Kentucky to replace a statute held unconstitutional last year by the State Supreme Court, provides for payment of fees ranging from $25 for each store in a chain of five units or fewer, to a maximum of $200 a store in chains of more than 250 units.

Discussing the value of this tax as a revenue producer, the Federation pointed out that collections from this source in 1939 totaled $6,165,000, or only about 0.2 per cent of total tax revenues. Among large collectors were Texas which counted $785,000, Michigan with $597,000, and Indiana with $544,000.

The chain-store tax was first accepted in South Carolina in 1930. Except for Tennessee, which taxes floor space, state levies are graduated according to the number of stores. In Michigan, a chain of 26 stores pays $250 in taxes for each store. In Louisiana, a chain of more than 500 stores, which may be located either inside or outside the State, pays $550 for every store within the State.

Some states have repealed or invalidated chain-store taxes. These include Arizona, California, Maine, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. Minnesota's chain-store tax is now in the courts but still operating

Other states with chain-store taxes in operation are: Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

While the income from this tax is, according to the Federation, not enough to warrant it solely on the basis of revenue in most casses, it is enough to inspire growing protests from the chains, which claim it is discriminatory.

Census Official Denies Forced Entry Of Homes Planned by Enumerators

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire said March 23 that the public was "becoming extremely apprehensive" over four points in instructions issued to census takers.

In a letter to W. L. Austin, Census Director, Senator Tobey asked for an explanation of instructions he said had been issued to the effect that enumerators had the right to enter all dwellings, that they were to fill in correct answers as nearly as they could ascertain them when they believed citizens had replied falsely, that they were to "call attention" to penalties when persons refused to answer, and that they were to obtain information from neighbors when householders were absent.

Before Senator Tobey made public his letter, Dr. V. D. Reed, Assistant Census Director, said that although the law gave enumerators "the right of admission to all dwellings," they would not force entry to any homes.

Authority for enumerators to come calling, Dr. Reed said, was enacted into law by Republicans during the Hoover Administration in an act which applied it to the 1930 census and subsequent censuses. He said the law gave enumerators "the right of admission to all dwellings, including institutions, within your territory for the purpose of obtaining information required by the Bureau of the Census."

He added, however, that enumerators were cautioned not to "mention or emphasize compulsory features of the enumeration unless it is necessary," and that in no case would force be used to get into a home. He added facetiously that "we don't carry guns, either."

The Assistant Director said, that entering homes is not necessary if persons being questioned want to go outside or visit the census office.

If enumerators and their immediate superiors fail to convince a person that he should co-operate, the matter must be referred to Washington where additional peaceful solutions will be suggested, Dr. Reed said. Failing in that, he added, a warrant may be sought. The penalty upon conviction is a fine of $100 or 60 days in pail or both.

Alaska Growing

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Enumerators who have been counting noses in Alaska say the prospects are for a new population peak in the territory.

Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, has announced that census returns from 39 of the 49 districts in Alaska recorded a population increase of 30 per cent over 1929 with indications that the total for the Territory would exceed the high level of 64,356 in 1910. By 1929 the population had dropped to 59,278.

New Opera Members Chosen in Auditions

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Eleanor Steber, Wheeling, W. Va., soprano, and Arthur Kent, New York baritone, are the Metropolitan Opera Company's newest members.

Contracts were awarded them last night for winning the Metropolitan auditions competition. Seven hundred vocalists competed. In addition, they received silver plaques and $1,000 each.

Miss Steber at 16 was soloist of the Wheeling Presbyterian Church. She is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, having studied voice with W. L. Whitney, of the faculty.

Mr. Kent, who was a student at Cornell University when a professor "discovered" his voice, has sung in the choir of the St. Thomas Episcopal Church here and other organizations.

Pope Stresses Peace

VATICAN CITY, March 25 (AP)—Pope Pius in his Easter message said the only hope for universal peace with "truth, justice and charity" is in the re-establishment of Christian principles. He expressed sorrow that "solemnly stipulated" treaties among nations had been broken but mentioned no nations by name.

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Stamford 3.95
Taunton .75
Westerly 1.80
THE New Haven RAILROAD

Allies Seen as Victors In Near East Jockeying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Britain and France have won the first round in the struggle for control of the Near East without serious opposition from the totalitarian powers, in the opinion of Prof. Philip W. Ireland, member of the Department of Government, Harvard University.

But it may require only an incident—which spring or summer may bring—to involve tthe Near East more deeply in the European conflict, Prof. Ireland adds in the latest issue of Foreign Policy Report, publication of the Foreign Policy Association, released here today.

If Russia extends to the south its policy of fortifying its frontiers with vassalized buffer states, it may seek to recover Bessarabia and to obtain control of the Black Sea and the Straits, he declares. Bessarabia would provide protection for the Ukraine and the Odessa-Lwow railroad, while control of the Black Sea might lead to seizure of Istanbul as a warm-water port.

Turkish Choice Possible

Professor Ireland, in his summary of the economic, political, and military situation in the Near East, says that a Russian thrust at Bessarabia would force Turkey to make a decisive choice between Russia and the Allies. A Russian move into the Caucasus would obviously be designed primarily to provide a protective belt for the oil field of that region, although Turkey's eastern provinces might also be an objective, he adds.

A Soviet expedition into Iran (Persia) is more possible than current speculation admits, Professor Ireland believes. A successful attack on the low-lying regions around the Caspian and Tabriz would enable Red troops to attack the Turkish flank. A Soviet attack on Iraq is unlikely, as is an attack on India through Afghanistan, or Iran, he contends.

Poor roads leading into Northern India through these countries, together with the fact that Germany would probably influence Russia against undertaking any campaign which would overburden the Soviet transportation facilities, weigh against an attack.

But if such an invasion did take place, Professor Ireland goes on, Indian frontier forces, reinforced by existing British air squadrons, should be able to hold off Soviet troops until assistance arrived from overseas.

Supply Line Vulnerable

In the event of an Allied offensive in the Near East, Professor Ireland concludes that British and French troops already quartered in Egypt and Syria would undoubtedly move to control the Black Sea. By the capture of Odessa, he declares, and possibly Rostov, the Allies might interrupt rail transport of Russian oil, Iranian cotton, and other supplies to Germany.

At present, he continues, the Allies hold the strategic points, the principal lines of communication, and the economic resources of the Near East—all to the disadvantage of Germany, Russia, and Italy.

Furthermore, the Allies have won the sympathy and support of the Near East people, including the Arab Nationalists. The Arabs are apprehensive of a German victory, fearing that it might not only spell nonattainment of independence, but also loss of political liberties already achieved.

Exaggeration Evident

Rumors of German and Italian courtship of the Arabs now, therefore, appear to have been exaggerated, and reports of German and Italian subsidies to have been for the most part unsubstantiated both by evidence and events.

Arab nationalism is only dormant, Professor Ireland explains, but only if the threat of German, Italian, and Soviet expansion were removed would there be any possibility of an Arab uprising similar to that which took place during the World War.

The winning over of Turkey has also weighed heavily on the side of Allied victory in any future war in the Near East, Professor Ireland declares.

If the Allies could be persuaded, in the event of a successful war, to permit the Turks to take possession of the Baku and even the Grozny oil fields of the Russian Caucasian region, Turkey's most pressing economic problem would be solved, he states.

Such a development, he adds, might appeal to the Allies, since it would divert Turkey from possible expansion in the direction of the rich oil fields of northern Syria and Iraq.

Italy Is Seen By Allies As 'Blackmailer'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—The position of Italy in the war in Europe is seen by the Entente Allies as that of "a blackmailing third partner" with whom "it is better policy to be prudent and patient," according to a confidential report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and President of Columbia University, made public today. In the face of this situation, neither the Allies nor Germany can make strong reprisals nor extend the fighting front to the west and southwest.

In September last, the French staff was ready to attack Italy both in the Alps and in Libya should it throw in its lot with Germany, the report made public by Dr. Butler says.

"Later, in accordance with the policy of Premier Daladier and Premier Chamberlain, the Allies tried to convince themselves that Mussolini will keep quiet or will even go so far as to become their ally, as Italy did in 1915," it says.

"Exceedingly Skillful"

The situation makes for Premier Mussolini occupying the center of attention in Europe, the report stresses, adding that "he is showing himself exceedingly skillful in keeping in touch with almost all the governments, whether at war or neutral and whether large or small, without revealing what it is he chiefly has in mind."

"As a matter of fact, Italy is in position either greatly to aid or greatly to injure either the Allies or Germany without formally taking part in military war," the report continues. "Unless she receives adequate recognition and compensation from the Reich, she is almost certain to do what she can to hinder the German conquest or camouflaged annexation of the eastern Balkans. On the other hand, unless she obtains in advance what she claims to be the just reparations due her from the Allies who 'sacrificed and defrauded her at Versailles,' she can and will make it difficult, and even perhaps precarious, for England and France in the eastern Mediterranean, in Syria, in Palestine, in Turkey, in Egypt, and in the Balkans.

The report recalls that from time to time there are manifestations in Rome of sympathy for the Allies and against the Bolsheviki, but that these are always weakened, and sometimes contradicted, by subsequent demonstrations of loyalty to the Axis and reiteration of the statement that Italy is only looking after her own interest.

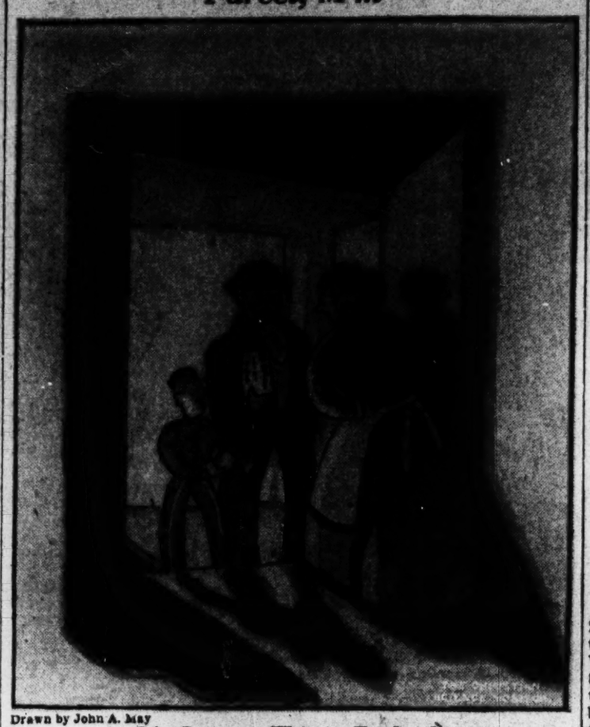
Won't Help Democracy

"It is declared that she will never move a finger for democratic ideals, but seek simply a just revisionist peace giving to her and to other dissatisfied nations the space and the resources which they think they need," the report continues.

"On the other hand, to restrain what is regarded as the insolence of Berlin and to try to save her own position in the Adriatic and in the Balkans, Italy is making it fairly clear to Germany that she might eventually join the Allies and a Balkan coalition against a joint Bolshevist and Nazist danger.

"By all this the Allies are put in a most difficult position, because they are asked to give up some of their own possessions, while Germany offers and promises with easy magnificence territories and resources belonging to other countries — France, England, Yugoslavia, and Greece."

'Parcel, M'm'



Drawn by John A. May

It's Come to This in England

Citizens Collected and Mailed In British Postal Offering

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Ever ready to adopt the most modern developments in the technique and practice of communications, Britain's progressive General Post Office has added yet another novelty to its many postal and other services—it will arrange to collect a citizen at any time and deliver him or her in good condition to any address in the United Kingdom by special delivery parcel post.

This is no joke. Or at any rate it is a highly practical one, as Maj. L. Palmer, Britain's pioneer postal packet, discovered when he posted himself from the Isle of Guernsey to the Isle of Alderney in the Channel Islands. The Major arrived at his destination earlier than he could have done had he bought a ticket at the pier and waited for the passenger boat in the usual way.

As a result of the Major's experience, it is revealed that the Post Office not only provides a special service by which citizens may be conducted by express messenger to an address or place of interest, but will actually put one in the normal parcel service.

Special Wrappings Omitted

As all arrangements are made for him by the G. P. O., a citizen thus posted to his destination has no need to be a hardened traveler. He might, of course, become a hardened traveler if he journeyed in direct company with other parcels and packages, but, it is disclosed, this is not strictly necessary. Nor is there any need for special wrapping, except, it appears, a certain footage of red tape, which demands that the citizen-parcel shall have a label tied to him and be delivered by a postman.

Major Palmer was in a hurry to reach Alderney. But, owing to one thing and another, the passenger boat was late. After waiting a week, the Major addressed himself to the problem and also to Alderney. If he could not go by passenger boat, he could, he reckoned, go by mail. He asked the postal authorities. They replied that there is a limit of 15 pounds weight for ordinary parcels, but they had a special service for conducting persons from one address to another. The usual way this service is conducted is by normal passenger transport, but as this was impossible they could only suggest that Major Palmer should go as a "compromise" parcel by post at a special charge.

Postman Went Along

Major Palmer went as a parcel, bearing a label with the words "O. H. M. S. (On His Majesty's Service), Official Paid, Alderney." With him went Postman J. Clarke, to deliver him.

While other travelers at Guernsey were still awaiting the passenger ship, Major Palmer arrived at his destination, Postman Clarke having rung the bell (twice, we suppose) at an Alderney address and had the Major signed for.

While the gallant Major is pioneer of the personal postal parcel service, the theory of the thing was first laid down in Britain by Mr. W. M. (This side up) Edwards of London, who had a surprise packet in the shape of a packing case ready for officials of Amsterdam airport some while back. The surprise packet came on the England-Netherland freight plane. As per instruction on the box, the officials pried the packing-case open—and inside was Mr. Edwards.

When airport officials expressed a certain surprise, the contents of the case explained his little eccentricity. He had arrived at Croydon Airport, London, a few minutes behind schedule (Oh, dear, these London traffic jams!), and had missed the passenger plane for Amsterdam. Having a most pressing appointment in Amsterdam and being a gentleman of resource and initiative, Mr. Edwards sought an alternative route. He discovered that the sole Amsterdam-bound plane that afternoon was a freight only machine. "I'll go by that," said the intrepid Mr. Edwards.

Objections Swept Aside

"No passengers, sorry," replied the official.

"But if I am in a packing case you haven't any objection surely?" queried Mr. Edwards.

"Well," the official muttered, scratching his brow, "not if you haven't."

So the traveler seized opportunity, a hammer, some nails and a helping hand and had himself packed neatly into a large case and dispatched as "livestock."

Mr. Edwards, crouched in his packing case, is reported to have reflected that he was probably the only man, who could with truth declare that he had been literally pressed for time.

But now that Major Palmer and the G. P. O. have followed Mr. (This side up) Edwards' example, maybe things will open up. And we may yet see advertisements, "Post yourself early for Christmas."

Labor Party Opposes Curb On Employees

NOTTINGHAM, England, March 25 (AP)—The Independent Labor Party, in annual conference here, adopted a wartime program today expressing opposition to all emergency powers which restrict workers' organizations and freedom of speech and press.

The program also opposed a political truce with the Chamberlain Government or an industrial truce with employers.

[The current Political Handbook of The World lists Mr. James Maxton, Scottish member of Parliament, as leader of the Independent Labor party, a small group advocating more direct and definite action toward "Socialism in our time." It fills three seats in the House of Commons.]

Vote to End War

BIRMINGHAM, England, March 25 (AP)—A conference of the National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks voted 86 to 57 today in favor of ending the war and for ousting the Chamberlain Government. The resolution charged that it was an imperialist war for the defense of French and British colonies.

"We are told this is a war to end aggression," declared the author of the resolution," Miss M. Johns of London. "This comes from the British capitalist class which has held down India by force and violence and shot down strike pickets in the West Indies, which has oppressed, starved and exploited Negro workers in Africa, and is still carrying on aggression against Ireland."

Near East Army Termed Defensive By Gen. Weygand

BEIRUT, Syria, March 25 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand, French commander in the Near East, was asked by the Associated Press if the big army he is assembling was offensive or defensive in nature.

"Defensive," he replied quickly. "The whole war is defensive for England and France. It is Germany who took the offensive in attacking Poland."

"But is it possible, instead, that this army might be used for a counter-offensive?" he was asked.

"Oh, yes," he said, "anything is possible."

General Weygand, who towers above all other characters here in the popular imagination, has one of the most varied armies ever assembled under his command. It comprises French troops representing all branches of the service including Foreign Legionnaires such as the North African Spahis, Circassians adept at mountain fighting, Madagascans, Meharist camel troops and black Sengalese. The French are reported to have, for desert use, new tanks and armored cars of unusual size.

While there are no regular British detachments in Syria, there are many British officers in constant contact with the French. British and French delegations go regularly to Ankara for consultations with the Turks.

Additional troops, airplanes, and munitions pour into Syria daily to augment the well-trained and well-equipped army of at least 200,000 which General Weygand has under his direction.

Edouard Branly

PARIS (AP) — Edouard Branly, French physicist, who passed on March 24, preceded the late Marquis Guglielmo Marconi in experiments resulting in the invention of the wireless telegraph.

In latter years, when nations turned on their radio propaganda war, M. Branly refused to have a radio in his home.

"To think that I had something to do with its invention," he said.

M. Branly's discovery was that of the principle of the coherer, one of the first successful devices used as a detector of wireless signals. He got his first inkling of it in 1885 rather accidentally, but it was six years later before he demonstrated it before the French Academy of Science and thereby won membership in that body.

The French Government has announced that national services will be held for him.

Reynaud's Strength Grows

PARIS, March 25 (AP)—The new Government of Paul Reynaud, which got off to a shaky start last week, slowly is gaining strength as wavering members of the Chamber of Deputies and previously critical sections of the Rightist Press rally to his support.

The one-vote majority which the Premier received in his first test in the Chamber Friday was increased to 17 as the official Journal disclosed that several deputies had switched their stand.

Of five who voted against M. Reynaud, three announced they are now for him and two announced themselves as abstaining. Of two others listed as not voting, one has decided for the new Government and one against.

These changes, coming on the heels of others recorded Saturday, gave M. Reynaud a total of 277 votes in the Chamber, with 153 against and 107 abstaining. The original vote was 268 for, 156 against, and 111 abstaining.

One of the deputies who voted against the new Premier only to swing to his support was the prominent Rightist and journalist, Henry de Kerillis.

Publicly recording his support of the new Government, M. de Kerillis published in his newspaper, L'Epoque, an open letter to Premier Reynaud recalling that "we are friends."

He criticized the opposition for failing to appreciate M. Reynaud's services in placing French economy on a sound basis as Minister of Finance and for forgetting that "events always prove you (Reynaud) are right."

Other commentators urged that the Reynaud Government, which has pledged itself to a policy of "action" in pressing the war against Germany, be given an opportunity to show what it can do before being put to the test of another vote of confidence in the Chamber, which reconvenes April 2.

Most observers believed the Government's war policy would be aimed primarily at stiffening the blockade against Germany and strengthening diplomatic resistance to extension of German influence among European neutrals.

Argentine Nazi Groups Pay Homeland Dividend

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Germany continues to cushion the shock of the war blockade with a small but steady flow of money and materials from South America.

Widespread Nazi interests developed during the period of peace are paying valuable war dividends to the homeland, particularly from Argentina.

Since the outbreak of war in Europe German-controlled firms in this country have been transmitting to Berlin every possible cent of profits through neutral points.

At the same time purchases of Argentine products by neutral neighbors of Germany increased many fold, while direct orders from the Reich virtually disappeared. Informed otbservers here declare many of the neutral purchases may find their way into Germany.

Money Transfer Secret

The extent of money transfers to Germany since the war began is, of course, a carefully guarded secret of the Nazi Government, as is the handling of raw materials through nonbelligerent nations.

Financial experts with an eye on daily transactions believe thousands of dollars daily leave Buenos Aires and other South American cities for Germany—a small amount compared to the huge costs of the war but welcome in view of Germany's urgent need of foreign exchange.

Germany has investments in Argentina alone which the last official estimates, made some years ago, placed at 375,000,000 gold pesos, about $185,000,000. Financial experts say the total today is somewhat smaller.

Among German-controlled holdings in Argentina are banks, two of which have capitalizations of over $3,000,000 each, branches of industrial firms, airline companies, steamship lines, huge rural properties, and varied financial interests.

Despite the war many of these firms continue to return profits. Before the conflict began profits of German-controlled companies usually were retained in Argentina, reinvested in new projects or used to expand the old ones.

Money Via Amsterdam

Handling of German remittances jumped with the opening of the Polish campaign, banking circles say, with many of the transactions going by way of Amsterdam.

Those who have watched the effect of the war on German purchases of Argentine and other South American products study with interest the possible route of materials intended for Germany, as reflected in Argentine export reports.

These observers will not say outright that neutral neighbors are buying more than they need in South America in order to supply Germany's wants—at a good profit.

They do, however, cite export figures of the Argentine Government, and let their hearers draw whatever conclusion they wish.

Germany bought only 695 pesos worth of Argentine food and raw materials in January of 1940, according to the official Argentine statistics. This compared to January, 1939, purchases of 9,662,755 pesos.

But Switzerland, a German neighbor, increased its orders for Argentine exports more than 2,500 per cent, from 141,614 pesos in January, 1939, to 3,697,134 pesos in January, 1940.

Other Neutrals Expand

Italy increased her buying here almost five-fold in January, to 6,763,809 pesos in Argentine goods as compared to 1,296,632 pesos in January, 1939.

Neutral Norway almost doubled its January orders in this country, 2,451,148 pesos against 1,477,000 in January of last year.

Neighboring Sweden boosted its purchases only a few hundred thousand pesos over the first month of 1939. Strangely enough Holland bought less in Argentina this January than last, 7,882,298 pesos against 8,713,243.

An official of one Argentine financial institution dealing in exports said, in commenting on the export figures, that neither he nor anyone else here could say what portion of the products sold to neutrals reaches Germany.

"It is interesting, however," he added, "that almost on the day war began we received letters of credit for astounding amounts, written in favor of importing agents in some of the neutral countries."

Began Five Years Ago

Heavy German purchases in Argentina, probaby in preparation for war, go back more than five years. Statisticians who make a study of trade trends report that as early as 1935 the Reich had begun then to purchase from this country huge stocks of grain, hides, wool, and meats.

Only a portion of these purchases appeared in official Argentine statistics covering exports to Germany, the trade experts said. The remainder was represented by large blocks of exports listed in the statistical reports as "to order."

As examples the statisticians cited 1937 trade figures showing German purchases of 647,730 tons of Argentine corn. Actually, they said, Germany bought 1,244,000 tons, paying about $4,000,000 in cash to cover the difference between actual purchases and reported purchases covered by barter arrangements.

The following year, the trade experts declared, German corn purchases were reported at 492,461 tons, but actually the Reich bought about $10,000,000 worth, the difference being listed as "to order" and largely handled through Antwerp agents.

During the prewar years the Reich bought heavily of wool, hides, frozen beef, cotton fiber, and other products.

Stocks Still High

How long German-controlled firms can continue to make profits in Argentina remains to be seen. Supplies of German-made products must have been tremendous, since none of the retail shops which specialize in chemicals, electrical goods, photographic supplies, hardware, and the other German products here appear to be running low.

Some German companies, unable to import from Germany because of the British blockade, are placing orders in the United States. Despite the higher costs, they declare, they can buy in there and still compete with British firms whose orders from England are frequently subject to long delays.

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Finns Search Land for New Homes; Reds Shadow Hope of 'Free' Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 25—If the Finns cherished any illusion regarding the Soviet promise to leave Finland free to conduct its own affairs after the peace settlement, these have been dashed by the Soviet reception of the recent timid suggestions of a Scandinavian defense alliance.

The ink on the ratification of the Finnish-Soviet Treaty was scarcely dry when the Soviet Government nipped these plans by proclaiming thorugh its official news agency that such a pact would run contrary to Clause 3 of the treaty which forbids the contracting parties from entering into any alliance directed against the other party.

Re-echoed in Berlin

The Moscow view of the projected alliance has been re-echoed in Berlin with the accustomed Russo-German concert where Baltic matters are concerned. Under these circumstances it seems unlikely that the intimidated Swedes or Norwegians will bring up the subject again.

The chief resistance to this new act of Russian diplomatic aggression comes characteristically from Finnish quarters.

The Helsingen Sanomat on March 23 published an outspoken editorial, stating that "Finland takes its stand immediately against this initial interference and gives everyone to understand that she did not sign the treaty in order to renounce her liberty and sovereignty. Immediately after the signal was given by Moscow, it was re-echoed in Berlin as well that a Nordic defense pact could only be aimed against Soviet Russia.

'If Soviet Russia has no designs that a Nordic pact might block, its position is incomprehensible. It engaged itself by Article 3 of the treaty to abstain from all aggression against Finland and gave specific assurances to Sweden and Norway.

Moscow's urgent duty is to explain this contradiction. Our duty is to draw the conclusions which are clear in any case. Russia opposes the pact of mutual assistance, and in its treaty with Finland it insisted on points proving its desire for expansion westward."

Along Czarist Lines

"Divide and rule," was the motto practiced by the Czarist Government in conquering smaller nations and consolidating its vast domain over what Lenin called a "prison of peoples."

In its present program of expansion toward the Atlantic, Soviet Russia regards any signs of Scandinavian solidarity as prejudicial. Just what form this expansion will assume it is hard to say, but its direction is clear and the present move against the Scandinavian pact gives statesmen here a glimpse into the future that is far from reassuring.

Unless there is a radical shift in the European situation the Russo-German partnership will be able to rule the Baltic completely.

Halifax Gives Hope Of Gain for Finland

By the Associated Press

London, March 25

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, in a message radiocast during the British Broadcasting Corporation's news period, March 24, said:

"When our victory has been won Finland will inevitably share the benefits which will spring from establishment of that lasting and righteous peace which the British Prime Minister and the President of the United States have both declared to be the only peace which is possible."

Lord Halifax praised the courage of Finnish soldiers saying that "If others had shared Finland's determination to resist evil and barbarism" Britain and Finland now would be fighting side by side in a common cause."

Russian Hangoe

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 25 (AP)—Only one Finnish liaison officer remains in the entire Hangoe area, since the Russians took it over March 23.

An official Finnish communiqué said the technical staffs of the electric and water plants were the last civilians to leave.

The territory was turned over to Russia in a formal ceremony at the Town Hall.

Russian dispatches told of the occupation of Sortavala, important town on the north shore of Lake Ladoga.

The mission which, under Dr. Juho Paasikivi, brought Finland's ratification of the peace treaty was reported unofficially to be remaining in Moscow presumably discussing trade agreement problems and other issues.

A preliminary Finnish Government survey indicates that about 30,000 plots of land will be necessary to give homes to those who had farms in areas Finland ceded to Russia.

Plans are under way to provide them from Government lands and from tracts owned by churches, timber companies, and wealthy individuals.

D. A. R. Would Have Coin Honor Lafayette

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Through a regularly appointed committee, the South Carolina D. A. R. has finally succeeded in obtaining the introduction of a measure into the United States Congress for the purpose of obtaining official sanction for the minting of a coin commemorating the landing on South Carolina soil of the Marquis de Lafayette, which occurred on North Island, near Georgetown, June 14, 1777.

The organization contemplates the erection of an appropriate monument out of the proceeds from the sale of the coin.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 25—Efforts are being made to place the evacuated population of the Karelian Peninsula in regions which resemble their lost homelands. There is even talk of rebuilding whole cities such as Viborg on some new location.

A two-year building program is being drawn up to provide 70,000 homes for the exiles, while state lands in the Provinces of Turku and Vasa, as well as in the vast sparsely settled interior regions, will be distributed in lieu of the 40,000 farmsteads lost to the invader. Unfortunately almost nowhere is the land so fertile as on the Karelian Isthmus.

The Karelians are different in temperament and background from the western Finns. As a rule they are less reserved and quicker to laughter or tears. Their city of Viborg was known as the gayest in Finland and their music the loveliest.

Folklore Rooted in Nature

Karelia is the home of the great Finnish epic poem, "the Kalevala." The entire cultural and spiritual existence of the Karelians, especially the peasants, is centered in their folklore, deeply rooted in nature and inspired by the wild beauty of their wooded fields and lakes.

The forced migration of peoples has become one of the accepted tactics of modern power politics.

Meanwhile the Hangoe Peninsula has ceased to be Finnish and has been handed over to its new Soviet master.

The Evacuation of the civil population from Hangoe was completed four days ago. It was carried out with such thoroughness that scarcely a stick of firewood remained behind in the empty houses to warm the invaders.

In some instances even the doors and window frames were removed. The equipment of some factories, including a textile mill and a canned goods factory, were evacuated, leaving nothing but the empty shells of the buildings.

Even Flagpoles Cut Down

When the blue and white Finnish flag over the forts and at the lighthouse were hauled down for the last time even the flagpoles were cut in order to postpone as long as possible the hoisting of the flags of the Sickle and Hammer, which for the Finns has become the symbol of tyranny and oppression.

On March 20 and 21 the Finnish garrison officers waited in vain with a banquet table ready for the expected visit of a Soviet Commission to look over the living quarters. When the Russians came at last it was in full force over the ice of the Gulf of Finland, which still holds with the unseasonal cold, and in transport ships escorted by cruisers with icebreakers to lead the way.

During the evacuation Soviet planes had flown over and circled overhead. Despite the peace the Finns took no chances and set off the air-raid sirens and the civilians scattered into shelter.

However, the Russians were apparently merely curious to see what was going on and they dropped no bombs.

Russians Push Evacuation

In the east of Finland the evacuation of the ceded Karelian districts and their occupation by the Russians approaches completion.

The Russians have been pressing the Finns, and nave interpreted the seven kilometers a day which the Finns were to yield according to the treaty as seven kilometers as the crow flies.

The Russians actually arrived in Sortavala March 22—three days ahead of schedule, to find the Finns still busy loading household goods and merchandise into trucks and freight cars.

Deeming it was a case of first come first served, the Russians, while not molesting the Finns, began to help themselves—piling stuff into their own trucks.

However, the Russian commander, apparently realizing his mistake, withdrew his forces to the neighboring islands.

Now that the first phase of the evacuation, which was literally a race with time, has been completed, the Finns are beginning to plan ahead.

Hitherto it was simply a question of getting as much goods hauled away and dumped on their own side of the new border before the door closed. Now there is the problem of finding shelter, clothing, and employment for 525,000 homeless, destitute evacuees, the majority of whom are crammed into the congested eastern border areas.

As yet, few of these people know whether any of their possessions were salvaged and, if so, where they are. The speedy last-minute evacuation was complicated by the fact that the majority of the population had already been removed from the war zones without their belongings, which remained behind.

The 10 per cent of the population who stayed had to do all the packing and removing for the entire community.

Finnish Army Comes Last

After the people and their household goods have passed through, the last to leave the ceded territory is the Finnish Army. The troops retire in the same order as they held the front. First come the reserves, then the artillery, and last the front line troops with sprinklings of ski battalions, their machine guns dragging along behind in little boatlike sleighs.

The troops are weary and battle-scarred, their once immaculate white snow capes soiled a dirty brown, their faces gaunt with sleeplessness. Some times a belated cartload of civilian refugees is mixed in with the soldier columns. The soldiers evince a remarkable solicitude for the women and frightened children. Once I saw a soldier driving alone a herd of 10 cattle.

The rapid pace of evacuation had taken a heavy toll of the Karelian cows, with the invading Russians half a mile behind the rear guard of the retiring Finnish Army.

When, in a given area, the evacuation is completed—when the Finns have entered their own territory and the Russians have reached the limits of their new domains, the local Finnish chief of police and the regimental Russian Commissar constitute themselves a joint commission of two to establish the boundary location

Sometimes there is disagreement—arising, it is said, because on the Russian map the new line had been traced with too thick a crayon—in such cases each side stays at the edge of the disputed area pending final settlement.

Where the boundary is marked, a fresh felled tree is placed athwart the highway. This primitive barrier becomes an impassable Chinese wall.

Czech Nurses Pledge Allegiance

Wide World

Dr. and Mrs. Eduard Beneš

The former President of Czechoslovakia and his wife shown with a group of Czech nurses who will go to France with a Czech unit which is joining the Allied forces in the fight against Germany.

An impressive ceremony was held recently at the Czech Legation in London at which the nurses took the oath of allegiance to duty and promised to do all in their power to restore Czechoslovakia.

Reports Stress Relief Needs In Both Finland and Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25 — The impact of the war on Finland and the German occupation of Poland have left in their trail conditions which call for intensification of American relief efforts in aid of the Finns and the Poles, according to reports received here today.

Acting on advices from their representatives in Scandinavia and the Polish areas occupied by Germany, Norman H. Davis, head of the American Red Cross; Herbert Hoover, National Chairman of the Finnish Relief Fund, and Col. William J. Donovan, head of the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, issued new appeals for funds.

Dr. H. A. Spencer of the United States Public Health service, who is representing the Red Cross in Finland, sent the following report:

"In a personal visit with President Kallio today, he wished me to express his sincere appreciation for all the help and assistance sent by the American Red Cross to Finland.

"He remarked that Finland is too small to bear the cost of rehabilitating the Nation under the financial strain of maintaining the army, of caring for over 40,000 wounded soldiers, of rebuilding the bombed and burned houses and of replacing nearly half a million people from ceded territody.

Help Is Needed

"Without the help from other countries the task is impossible, President Kallio said.

"He remarked that with the territory ceded to Russia went numbers of houses, factories, 40,000 farms, public utilities, 5,000 hospital beds and equipment and a large amount of commodities impossible to remove.

"President Kallio therefore asked that assistance continue unabated or Finland, he said, cannot survive."

A chaotic situation among the 100,000 evacuees was indicated by Dr. Spencer, who said were forced Dr. Spencer, who said they were forced to leave their homes with a few personal belongings hastily

"Old men, old women and children are now traveling to an unknown destination by trains, trucks, afoot, horse-drawn sled and by other means at hand from territory ceded to Russia," he said. "The new frontiers of Finland are indicated only by officials stations on the road."

Needs Outlined

Dr. Spencer said that these peoplte must be housed, fed, clothed and, above all, that the children must be given a fair opportunity.

"The expense and care borne by the state for evacuees during the war was $70,000 per day, aside from moneys contributed by foreign organizations," Dr. Spencer's report said.

The Red Cross has spent $333,000 for supplies for Finland, 64,128 garments and material valued at $68,000 have been sent there, and two additional shipments of supplies will leave here for Finland on March 30 and April 6.

The first direct report of relief activities in the German-occupied area of Poland received by the Red Cross, call for a "general feeding program," and indicated cooperation by the German Government with Polish and Jewish agencies. The cabled report on Cracow, Lublin and Warsaw said supplies were distributed entirely through Polish and Jewish channels, with German authorities extending complete co-operation.

Nonpolitical Aid

"The committee and regional sub-committees are fully representative and nonpolitical," it added. "The Polish Red Cross is represented by Countess Tarnewska and Jewish population by Marcel Biberstein, head of Jewish community of Cracow.

The entire Polish exhibition will go on sale at Saks Fifth Avenue department store March 27 for the joint benefit of the Finnish and Polish Relief Fund, it was announced today. Purchases will be delivered at the close of the World's Fair, since the exhibition will be returned to the Polish Pavilion for the Fair.

Bently W. Warren, Jr., of Boston, has accepted the Vice-Chairmanship of New England for the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., it was announced today. Regional committees are being set up in major cities to raise $1,000,000 for relief in German-occupied Poland and additional sums for the continuation of relief to Poles in bordering countries, Col. William J. Donovan, President of the Fund, said.

A hospital unit of 31 volunteers, organized during the Russo-Finnish war, will leave here for Finland on March 26, as it had planned to do, Dr. Dwight B. Fishwick of Bellevue Hospital, in charge of the unit, told Herbert Hoover, at the Finnish Relief Headquarters.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, April 7, 21, May 5, 19.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL) 1 79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 7, May 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 7 May 5.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.8m), March 31, June 30.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 7, May 5.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 7, 21.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on April 14, 28, May 12, 26

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1000kc, on April 7, 14, 21, 28.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on April 7, May 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on April 14.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 7, 21, May 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on April 7 May 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 910kc, on April 7.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on April 7, 21, May 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 21 May 19.

Success of Russian Invasion Shocks South American Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — South America is completely disillusioned by the Russo-Finnish peace pact. Government leaders are nonplused and commentators mystified.

Everybody appears to be waiting for the "true story" and then realizing, on second thought, that no explanation can mitigate the painful fact that aggression has once again been rewarded at the expense of a small neutral. The Allies are criticized; Norway and Sweden are criticized; other neutrals are criticized. Then again, small European neutrals are advised to make the best terms possible with their big neighbors before these limber up for the next aggressive blow.

This loss of bearings in reacting to the Scandinavian tragedy is explained partially by the fact that South America itself was only just getting under way with its assistance for Finnish defense against Russia. There is intense disappointment because this continent is also too late in its contributions. Brazil was loading coffee and Argentina grain for Finland when the peace notification arrived. The Peruvian and Uruguayan Legislatures had hardly voted their formula of assistance. Chile limited itself to an offer of land for Finnish colonists if the worst occurred.

As a direct sequence to the pact, governments are being spurred to national defense expansion. Admirals and generals, naturally, consider this is the only lesson to be derived. Among a large section of civilians the idea predominates that some sort of continental coordination of defense might be concerted on the basis of rearmament proportional to the extension, population and resources of each country. "Bigger navy" speeches by President Roberto M. Ortiz of Argentina have aroused widespread interest.

"A Menacing Colossus"

Another result of the Russo-Finnish peace episode is the revival of feeling against Russia. Typical of South American expressions is a communication released from an authoritative Venezuelan source in Lima. This recalled a famous phrase of Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, in a letter to Sir Robert Wilson, to the effect that Russia was "a menacing colossus which requires quartering by the whole of Europe to prevent its oppression."

Hard words are being said about Russia on all sides and where, as in Chile, the Communists are allowed to continue their party organization, they find it difficult to repel criticism. Losses in membership are admitted. Even Socialists refer less to Russian connections. Several centers in Santiago have withdrawn exhibitions of pictorial and literary propaganda extolling the achievements of Moscow as a workers' government.

The Russo-Finnish pact has also provided a lesson for the belligerent propagandist organizations in South America. Both Great Britain and Germany are beginning to appreciate that propaganda itself has no great reward. When war is on, military facts alone determine prestige. The German propaganda investment could be written off to a large extent after the Battle of the River Plate. In the same way the British and French have lost their heavy box-score lead by developments in Finland. This is not to say that the Allies are deprived of South American sympathies. Rather have South Americans lost their patience with the Allies.

Democracies Criticized

Although the Allies are criticized—this is especially the case in Argentina—for alleged lack of foresight in the Finnish war, few believe that the peace achieved there is the forerunner of a general armistice. Even if a peace initiative results from the Sumner Welles tour it is accepted as a certainty that the Allies will refuse to lay down arms until their aims are achieved. The democratic combination is also criticized for not declaring war on Russia. Southern strategists daily point out that, in their opinion, the Allies have much to lose and nothing to gain by maintaining the "fiction of peace" with Russia.

Incidentally, it has been frequently declared that the Welles mission has been worth while for one thing alone—for Mr. Roosevelt's personal representative to witness the spectacle of a revived France, purged of Russian-imported Communism. It is considered that Mr. Welles' report on this aspect of his trip should be most useful to all the Americas in their task of stemming the advance of social disintegration.

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Repression of Jews by Nazis Found Demoralizing Germans

The effect of the Nazis' policy of repression on the Jews is well known. But the effect of this policy on the Germans themselves has been the subject of little attention. That the German people are subject to seriously demoralizing influences through the inhumanity they are called upon to practice is revealed by an American, long a resident in Germany.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Germany—That the German people themselves have penalties to pay for the anti-Semitic policy of their leaders becomes sufficiently clear from close association with the Germans.

The defeat of the ideal side of men is most obvious among those classes in Germany which lay most claim to being the intellectual and spiritual leaders of the country—the educated and professional classes, the professors, judges, intellectuals and higher officials.

The great majority of these have shown that they put their position in German society, their standing with the party, and their weekly pay envelope far ahead of the inner autonomy on which their claim to leadership was originally based.

On one occasion the writer had arranged to visit the Cathedral of Bamberg, near Nuremberg, with a highly respected professor of the University of Frankfort. When the latter learned that a Jewish person was to join the party, he refused to go, saying he could not expect to do so if he expected to remain there and make his living.

Take Refuge in Silence

In speaking with professors and other officials of the Third Reich one has to be careful not to put them in a position in which they would have to express an opinion about the Jewish question.

If one touches upon the subject in the company of a professor, he tends to show extreme reserve, trying to avoid the topic by silence. A professor can never tell which of his students may be a spy in the pay of the party.

Professors and other officials, with Jewish wives, who have chosen the safest course and broken their marriage vows, do not enjoy the full respect of their students, even of the National Socialist students. There is something about such action which even for them doesn't seem to harmonize with intellectual leadership.

But those Germans who chose the nobler course and kept their Jewish wives have not fared much better. Children have turned against parents, husband against wife, and the family ostracized. Examples of real loyalty and courage, however, are not entirely lacking.

Common People Merciful

If the attitudes and actions of the "upper" classes were dictated by practical considerations, the common people showed a more emotional reaction, veering from barbarous cruelty to an equally extreme humanitarianism.

A woman who sold me vegetables on the common market, which she raised on her small farm on the outskirts of the city, harbored in her house a young refugee Jew from a distant city for over a year and shared with him the contents of her meager cupboard. She said the lad had come to her to be cared for in place of a son who as a Nazi storm trooper was killed in a street battle with Communists. Saw nothing incongruous in accepting a Jew as a substitute for an anti-Semitic son. She knew nothing about politics, but she had a good heart.

The Position of Students

The students of Germany who were largely behind the party in its struggle to power do not seem to have greatly improved their position under the Third Reich.

What were their motives in backing anti-Semitism was described by a young assistant in a university philosophy department.

Jewish students, he said, were more keen than the Germans, having finished their exams and written their doctor's thesis at an age when the Germans were just commencing to awaken intellectually. This gave the Jews an economic advantage in the race for academic positions and official posts which were all too rare. Moreover Jewish families had developed a tradition of intellectual work which made of them more or less of an intellectual aristocracy.

A striking fact regarding the German Jews is the excellence of their libraries—even those of the tradesmen and businessmen. They seem to take pride in owning rare volumes and adorning their walls with works of the best writers.

The German students have ousted the Jewish young men from the academic world and refuse to recognize them socially; none the less in many cases Jews have aided their former German fellow students in private lessons.

University Attitude Changed

What has been the result of the Germanizing of the universities and the eliminating of the Jews intellectuality?

It seemed that with the Jews, they drove out the spirit of liberalism and a sullen mood of fear and suspicion settled in the corridors of the universities. They have realized that if it were possible to persecute students and professors for their race, it was also possible to persecute them themselves for their ideas.

Students and professors often look at one another with suspicion. Students try to forget themselves and the liberal, humanistic side of university training, by feverish preparation for their future occupation and for the war. War sports, boxing, military training, a preoccupation with technical subjects and political propaganda are signs that the universities have been thoroughly Germanized.

A group of young Sudeten German students showed the icy isolation of the new antiliberal spirit. They were all rather simple fellows, studying hard to become doctors or lawyers, but without that leavening in liberal studies usually considered a necessary preparation for the professions.

They had been students in Prague where, caught by the enthusiasm for the new Germanic Reich, they had made it their business to destroy the Czech state and Germanize the Prague University.

They had stamped their feet and hissed when their Jewish professors at Prague had tried to lecture, or, in the midst of a lecture, they would suddenly commence to throw out the Jewish students. Seen after their struggle had been crowned with success, when they were guest students in the Germanized University of Dresden in the Old Reich, they were working hard, but their enthusiasm was gone with the academic liberty they had abused. Their conversation was limited to the repetition of anti-Semitic legends which they scarcely believed themselves any longer.

This Changing World

Continued from Page 1

heard—and it was a mild one—is that the inspection might be expedited. Some said that Italian liners aren't held more than three hours either way. (Incidentally, while I was in Holland I heard the same charge of discrimination in the case of German coal being allowed to leave Rotterdam for Italy, though the British have since stopped this traffic.) Three hours would be half the time taken while we were anchored in the road.

Moreover, it was said that the Manhattan on the way to Europe was pulled up by an armed French trawler just before arriving at the Mediterranean entrance. The trawler asked the Manhattan to lower a boat and send an executive officer for questioning. It was a rough sea, and the boat, I was told, was nearly lost before it was launched. The Americans thought it "a bit thick" that the Frenchman should have pulled them up only six hours before they went into Gibraltar voluntarily. But, beyond these grumbles, the Americans seemed to be understandingly co-operative with the British control. "Remember," said an officer, "there's a war on, and we can't expect to go about our business in the world as if there isn't. We'd do the same as the British if we were in their shoes, or more."

As for the passengers, they enjoyed the break, though, of course, it was a short one, and therefore less monotonous, than the eight-day wait in the Orkneys. The shore authorities didn't inspect passengers at Gibraltar as the British inspect the east-bound passengers at the Orkneys. And, according to report, they are more considerate in other respects. On the occasion when the Manhattan was held up for 48 hours, the British took the passengers on a tender for a look around Gibraltar. But at the Orkneys we were kept in harbor for eight days without even being able to get any newspapers to while away the waiting.

Receipt for 'Doubters'

HAGERTOWN, Md. (AP)—Police here didn't think it unusual when a motorist paid a $1 parking ticket fine, then asked for a receipt because "I want doubting Thomases to know I paid up."

The motorist was W. Lee Elgin, Maryland's Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Police could see his point of view.

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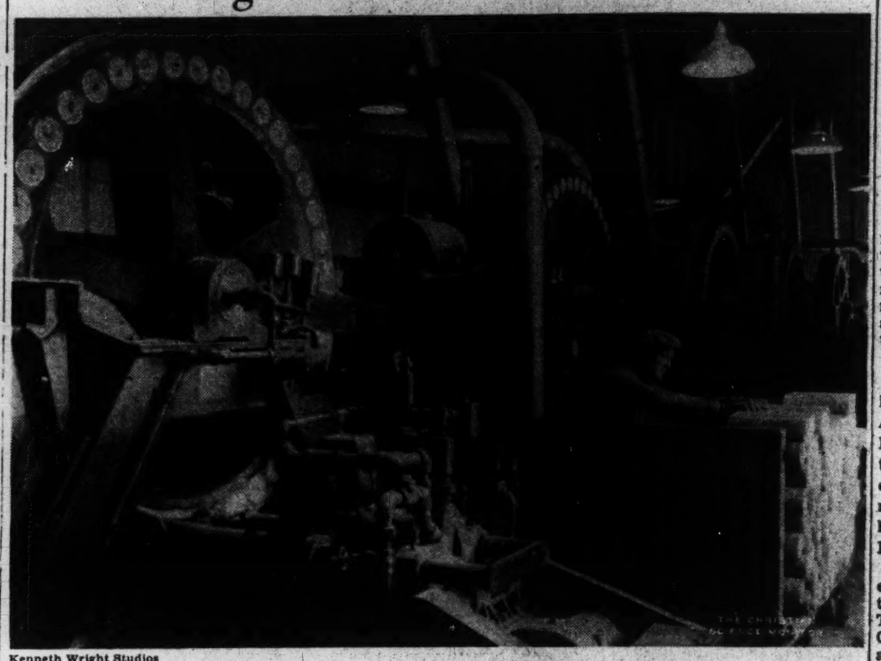

Kenneth Wright Studios

New Process Fuel Solves Double Problem for Mill Men

Idaho engineer puts heat and pressure together and makes usable and handy product of materials which had been merely a disposal problem. The invention brings him national honors.

'Modern Pioneer' Honored for Invention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho—It wasn't a "better mouse trap" that Robert T. (Bob) Bowling invented "to have the world beat a path to his door" but the old proverb has a lot of significance in his case.

Mr. Bowling invented a Pres-to-log machine that compresses waste wood fibers into a solid log for fuel.

Mr. Bowling, who is engineer for Potlatch Forests Inc., of Lewiston, recently went to San Francisco, and there was proclaimed a "modern pioneer" of research in industry.

The machine was invented in Lewiston in 1930 when the Clearwater Timber Company, predecessor to Potlatch Forests, Inc., found a difficult problem in the disposal of dry shavings from the planing mill.

For several months, Mr. Bowling experimented with a system of tapping the shavings into a cylinder, and from that ultimately came the idea for compressing under great pressure and heat.

Experiments proved that a pressure of about 20,000 pounds to the square inch and a heat of about 470 degrees F., was necessary to hold the fibers together. The process is believed to collapse the cells of the wood, folding them into each other, from which condition they do not expand. The log, when it is released from the machine, has the appearance of a highly polished wood and weighs a little over eight pounds. Some of these logs are later converted into a colored-flame log.

Robert T. Bowling resides in Lewiston with his family. He is the father of six children, two of whom are attending universities in the west.

British Tighten Naval Net

Continued from Page 1

communiqué claimed two encroachments and said a third was under inquiry.

Norway declared that on the morning of March 21 a German trawler sailed into Hustad Bay and asked for Norwegian protection against a British torpedo boat sailing within the territorial limit.

Later the same day, according to the Oslo Admiralty's outline, a Norwegian vessel was escorting a German freighter when a British ship entered the territorial limit and signaled for the name of the German ship.

The Norwegians refused to give the name and ordered the British to stand off, the Admiralty's communiqué said.

German Ship Sunk

The latest success of British blockaders was the sinking of the 2,289-ton freighter Edmund Hugo Stinnes, after being fired on by a submarine's gun.

The ship was en route from Hamburg to Copenhagen, with a cargo of coal. It went down a few miles west of Skagen, northernmost Denmark, at the Kattegat entrance of the Baltic—not far from where the 4,947-ton ore carrier Heddernheim sank March 21 as the war's first reported marchant ship victim of a British submarine torpedo.

Another victim of the watch the British Admiralty has posted along western shores of Denmark and Norway was the 5,000-ton Ostpreussen, run aground with a cargo of coke after three days of cruising off the western Danish coast to dodge British warships.

The Ostpreussen, bound for Sweden, had been ordered to double back to Esbjerg, Denmark, to lie there out of reach of British submarines. Hugging the shore to escape detection, she struck a rock and, with nine feet of water in her hold, was beached on the Jutland coast. The crew remained aboard.

The Edmund Hugo Stinnes likewise had received home radio orders to dodge back into Esbjerg. The ship had almost reached Skagen at the time. Turning back, the freighter ran afoul of a British submarine March 23.

Vessel Shelled

The submarine shelled the vessel then, but it was not until the next afternoon that it went to the bottom, about three miles off the Danish shore.

Danish naval authorities sought to determine whether the ship actually had been attacked while within the three-mile territorial limit, but it was possible that she drifted shoreward during the night.

Meanwhile signs of increased undersea warfare on Germany's part were reported from London.

German submarines were said to be filtering through mine fields and allied surface patrols into the North Sea and Atlantic for a new wave of attacks. A large number of U-boats were reported just outside Norwegian waters.

Neutral naval officers in London said they believed that "more than half" the new wave of submarines emerging from the Kiel Canal into the North Sea had been built this winter.

The Admiralty in London announced that the 210-ton British naval trawler, the Loch Assater, had been sunk by a mine. All the crew members were rescued.

The twenty-ninth week of the war ending March 24 brought verified reports of 15 ship sinkings, including 10 neutrals. Denmark alone lost six vessels to German U-boat attacks, representing 10,441 gross tons. Seven Danish seamen were killed and 56 reported missing. Observers expressed belief the Nazis were attempting to scare the Danes into stopping vital dairy shipments to Britain.

New losses sent the known total for the war to 488 ships of 19 nations and the tonnage loss to 1,638,376. There have been more than 3,766 fatalities and 1,484 persons have been listed as missing.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Manitoba

Brandon: Prince Edward Hotel, 8:30 p. m., April 5.

New Brunswick

St. John: Capitol Theater, 4 p. m., March 31.

Ontario

Port Arthur: Trinity United Church, 8:15 p. m., April 4.

England

Lancashire

Manchester (Second Church): Palatine Picture Theater, Withington, 3 p. m., April 21.

Manchester (Fourth Church): April 23.

London

London (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 69 Old Brompton Road, South Kensington S. W. 7, 7:30 p. m., April 26.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Union Society's Hall, St. Michael's Street, 3 p. m., April 27.

Somersetshire

Street: The Playhouse, 8 p. m., April 23.

Somersetshire

Weston-Super-Mare: Regent Cinema, 3 p. m., April 14.

Isle of Man

Douglas: Wellington Hall, Collinson's, 7 p. m., April 25.

Scotland

Renfrewshire

Greenock: Watt Hall, Kelly Street, 7:45 p. m., April 22.

United States

Alabama

Montgomery: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 2.

California

Atascadero: Atascadero Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.

Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 31.

Corona: Woman's Improvement Club, 1101 Main Street, 8 p. m., April 4.

Flintridge (auspices First Church, La Canada): La Canada Thursday Club House, 4440 Woodleigh Lane, 8 p. m., April 2.

Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.

Hanford: Hanford Union High School, Grangeville Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 5.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 5.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., April 1.

Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., April 4.

Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., April 2.

Morgan Hill: Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 5.

Norwalk (Society, Artesia and Norwalk): Norwalk School Auditorium, 820 Walnut Street, 3 p. m. March 31.

Oxnard: Masonic Temple, Fifth and C Streets, 3 p. m., March 31.

Santa Ana: Church Edifice, 920 North Main Street, 8 p. m., April 4.

Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., April 2.

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 2.

Greenwich: Greenwich High School, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Thirteenth and L Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., April 2. Radiocast Station WOL, 1230 kilocycles.

Florida

Coral Gables: Coral Gables Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 4.

Jacksonville: Duval County Armory, 8:15 p. m., April 5.

Melbourne: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 31.

Idaho

Nampa: Church of the Brethren, 8:15 p. m., April 4.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., April 5.

East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., April 1.

Granite City: Church Edifice, 2560 Delmar Avenue, 3 p. m., March 31.

Herrin (auspices First Church, Carterville): First Christian Church, 220 South Park Avenue, 3 p. m., March 31.

Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 4.

Rockford—Church Edifice, 515 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 2.

Savanna: Community Church, 8:15 p. m., April 5.

Indiana

Connersville: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 31.

Kokomo: High School Auditorium, 303 East Superior Street, 8 p. m., April 5.

Newcastle: High School Gymnasium, Twelfth and Church Streets, 8 p. m., March 31.

South Bend: Church Edifice, Main and Madison Streets, 8 p. m., April 4.

Iowa

Ames: High School Auditorium, Sixth and Clark Streets, 3 p. m., March 31.

Centerville: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 4.

Denison: New High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.

Kansas

Eldorado: Junior College-Senior High School Auditorium, West Central Avenue, between Taylor and Denver Streets, 8 p. m., April 1.

Hutchinson: Church Edifice, 1400 North Main Street, 8 p. m., April 1.

Junction City: Church Edifice, Fifth and Jefferson Streets, 8 p. m., April 3.

Merriam: Shawnee Mission High School, 3:30 p. m., March 31.

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 311 Hickory Street, 8 p. m., April 2.

Kentucky

Ashland: Henry Clay Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., April 4.

Maryland

Cumberland: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 2.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., April 1.

Michigan

Dearborn: Fordson High School Auditorium, Ford Road, near Schaefer, p. m., April 6.

Missouri

Independence: Christian Church, Pleasant and Kansas Avenue, 8 p. m., April 2

Monett: City Hall Auditorium, 217 Fifth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 31.

Nevada

Reno: Church Edifice, 501 Riverside Drive, 3:15 p. m., March 31.

New Jersey

Dumont: Dumont High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 31.

Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, Clark Street and Tuttle Parkway, 8:30 p. m., April 4

New York

Albion: Pullman Memorial Church, 8 p. m., March 31.

Great Neck: Great Neck High School, 3:30 p. m., April 6.

Jamaica: Church Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 3:30 p. m., April 6.

Jamestown: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 6.

Johnstown: Fulton County Courthouse, West Main Street and North William, 8:15 p. m. April 2.

Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Junior High School Auditorium, West Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., April 5.

Mt. Vernon: First Baptist Church, Second Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., April 4.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., April 2.

New York (Ninth Church): American Woman's Club, 361 West Fifty-seventh Street, 12 m., April 2.

Portchester: Summerfield Methodist Church, Wilet Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 5.

Troy: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

North Carolina

Fayetteville: 8 p. m., April 4.

Ohio

Delaware: Wills High School Auditorium, West William Street, 8:15 p. m., April 5.

Oklahoma

Enid: Emerson Junior High School Auditorium, 700 West Elm, 8:15 p. m., April 1.

Okmulgee: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 31.

Sapulpa: Sapulpa High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 5.

Oregon

Pendleton: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 5.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 3:15 p. m., March 31.

Williamsport: Ballroom, Lycoming Hotel, Fourth and Williams Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 4.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, 130 Meeting Street, 8 p. m., April 5.

South Carolina

Charleston: Riviera Theater, 227 King Street, 4 p. m., March 31.

Spartanburg: Cleveland Hotel Reception Room, West Main Street, 8 p. m., April 1.

South Dakota

Brookings: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 2.

Sioux Falls: Church Edifice, Minnesota Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8 p. m., April 1.

Texas

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 1.

Waco: South Junior High School, 905 South Eighth Street, 8 p. m., April 4.

Utah

Ogden: Weber College, 8 p. m., April 5.

Washington

Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 5.

Allies Claim Italy and Reds Aloof on Axis

Continued from Page 1

tant holiday week end, was taken as an indication that he was engaged upon something more than merely routine business.]

The importance of the new moves to Germany lies in the fact that Reichsführer Hitler is attempting to press toward fulfillment of his promise to the German people that they will never again be called upon to fight upon two fronts.

War on One Front

Germany's whole diplomatic policy is now directed to keep the Allies from making Southeastern Europe a second battle front and to present such a solid military and economic bloc to the Allies as will make them reconsider their refusal hitherto to come to terms with Herr Hitler.

German diplomats and military experts aim at a European situation something like the following: The defeat of Finland through German pressure upon Norway and Sweden they see as closing northern frontiers to an attack from the Allies; the Rome-Berlin axis as closing the southern frontier; and formation of a ring of helpless and neutral states in the Balkans would close that frontier, thus leaving only the West Front to be attacked. This they believe to be sufficiently well protected by the Siegfried Line to feel themselves safe and secure.

Needs Longer Military Lull

Such strategy naturally depends upon two factors for its success. The first is a continued lull in military warfare. The second is the co-operation of Italy and Russia. Time alone can show how long these will continue to operate.

Meanwhile, however, Germany has been exerting all its pressure upon Rumania so as to get it entirely under its diplomatic and economic control. The repeated missions of the Reich economic expert, Dr. Karl Clodius, to Bucharest are believed here to be designed to secure for the Reich a monopoly of Rumanian oil, wheat, and edible fats, thus giving it that economic domination necessary to guarantee to the Reich supplies of essential foodstuffs and industrial raw materials such as soya beans and flax.

How strong is Germany's economic position in the Balkans as a whole can be seen from the fact that the Reich now takes more than 50 per cent of Hungary's total exports, nearly the same amount of Rumania's and about 33 per cent of Yugoslavia's.

Hard Task for Allies

The rearrangement of such markets is a considerable task for the Allies if they intend to weaken Germany's position in the Balkans.

But they have one great advantage over Germany in that whereas the Reich can make only barter agreements, which are generally forced upon smaller states, Britain and France can pay in free foreign exchange which the Balkan States naturally prefer, and which simultaneously enables them to be less dependent upon Germany.

For furthering Anglo-Rumanian economic co-operation a Rumanian delegation is expected here during April to negotiate a new clearing agreement following the new foreign trade regulations which Rumania introduced at the beginning of March. To what extent this can counteract Dr. Clodius' efforts in Bucharest just now, which are backed by Reich pressure of different sorts, remains to be seen.

The reports of expulsion of a British newspaper correspondent from Rumania under conditions which reports here suggest are associated with German pressure upon the Bucharest Government indicate that the Reich works in many ways to attain its objectives.

Hungarian Issues

ROME, March 25 (AP)—The visiting Premier of Hungary and Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, conferred today on Hungary's position in problems arising in Southeastern Europe as a result of the war.

The Hungarian, Count Paul Teleki, is expected to talk with Premier Mussolini tomorrow.

The specific subjects taken up in his conference with Count Ciano were not disclosed, but they were believed to include particularly Hungarian relations with Rumania and possible rapprochement between Italy and Soviet Russia.

With Germany looking to Rumania for oil and other supplies, Italians have advised Hungarians to hold their territorial claims on Rumania in abeyance until Europe is at peace. Hungary wants Transylvania returned to it. This was lost in the World War settlement.

With Russians now on the Hungarian frontier, as a result of the German-Russian partition of Poland, Hungary also is closely interested in any policy of the Rome-Berlin Axis toward the Soviet Union.

Italy Sees Plot

ROME, March 25 (AP)—Charges that the Anglo-French Allies are carrying on intrigues in the Balkans against Italy and Germany, with the aim of turning that region into a war zone, were made yesterday by Virginio Gayda, a Fascist editor who often speaks the views of Premier Mussolini.

Signor Gayda, in an editorial, referred to the "fiction story" in London and Paris newspapers of "a more or less clandestine plan between Italy and Germany to divide a good part of the Balkan territory," and said this story was intended to cause distrust and alarm, and weaken Italian and German relations there.

Volunteer

© Harris & Ewing

Miss Beatrice Phillips

Daughter of United States Ambassador to Italy, who will drive Ambulance in France.

Boston Girl Now Prepared for War

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Pretty, dark-haired Beatrice Phillips, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Italy, has finished a course in automobile mechanics in preparation for service in France.

Miss Phillips, daughter of Ambassador and Mrs. William Phillips of Boston, is sailing April 6 to work as a chauffeur for Miss Anne Morgan's Friends of France. She will go to Rome to see her family before reporting in Paris.

She volunteered to go overseas last January and was accepted provided she fulfilled certain qualifications. To do this she studied first aid at Red Cross headquarters and also stenography. And that was not all. She had to know how to change a tire in a twinkling and fix a balky engine. To get this training she studied at a garage at night.

Miss Phillips doesn't expect to be sent to the front. Just what kind of driving assignments she'll get she doesn't yet know.

Hull Program

Continued from Page 1

Western Democrats to support his amendment, and Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader, has declared that all the Republican members, numbering 23, together with the two Farmer-Laborites and one Progressive, will support Senator Pittman, and also vote against extending the act.

Future Needs of World

Senator Harrison's opening address today was couched in terms of what the postwar world will need to rehabilitate itself, and how the United States may help in that lofty project. He urged members to put aside partisanship and preconceived ideas and aproach the subject realistically.

All sides, Senator Harrison said, agreed that the end of the European War would bring an economic crisis as millions of men and thousands of factories that had been used for wasteful war purposes were turned again to international trade. His opponent argued, he said, that "when peace comes this country will be flooded with foreign products and newer and higher tariff rates will be needed."

He continued:

"That to me is a spurious argument. I prefer to envision peace some day, and in those circumstances, with foreign fields and factories vying with each other and with us in the sale of their surplus products, without a definite program to pursue or a constructive policy to follow, if a trade war should ensue, our country might suffer from an economic collapse.

"We have given the countries of the world a sound reciprocal trade policy. We have given them an opportunity to trade with us and with each other on just and wisely established principles. It will be the greatest influence to preserve and promote rational international trade and maintenance and preservation of peace.

U. S. Should Preserve Gains

"If the policy written in this resolution is destroyed, if we as a great Government turn our backs upon it—a policy which we inaugurated—if we renounce this program, we throw to the winds an opportunity in the future to help the peoples of the world along rational, unselfish, and just principles of international trade.

"By doing so, we invite our foreign neighbors at the close of this war to begin another one, and that will be a trade war. And let no one be deceived as to the magnitude of that trade war. Will anyone deny that the result will be injurious to our own economy? Why not keep what we have? Why desert a constructive program when it has accomplished beneficial results under circumstances which have not at all times been encouraging."

It was at this point that Senator Harrison urged extension of the trade pacts as a "beacon light" to guide warring nations to peace.

With characteristic facetiousness, mingled with earnestness, Senator Harrison who is among the most popular members of the Senate recalled past Republican professions in behalf of "reciprocity" and traced them through half a dozen platforms up to Presidents Taft and Theodore Roosevelt.

Opponents of the pacts appearing before Congressional committees, he argued, had been concerned less with the alleged harmful effects than with future possibilities.

King Carol Is Fond Of Gold Braid

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—King Carol II, like Field Marshal Hermann Göring, designs uniforms.

The Sovereign has designed new costumes for almost every uniformed person in Rumania. This is saying a great deal, for in the Balkans uniforms are numerous, highly colorful and of greater importance than in many other countries.

The royal talent has been lavished on the countless garbs worn by the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, on the suits of gendarmes, city police, firemen and the flunkies at the royal palace. Carol also has designed the uniform of his National Rebirth Party and that of his Boy Scout organization.

The uniforms of the 12 regiments of the Royal guard, all different, offered His Majesty the best opportunity to show what he could do with cloth, color, braid, brass buttons and in some cases a little fur.

Each day members of one of the regiments have the honor of standing guard at the Palace. The guardsmen are one of Bucharest's brightest ornaments as they march down the capital's main street behind a brass band to take their posts with a flourish of ceremony.

The guardsmen's uniforms show a distinctly British influence, perhaps to match the new Royal Palace, which is modeled after Buckingham.

One of the regiments wears "Bearskin" headgear, another is clad in the British-type visored cap in green and yellow, with blue jackets with red epaulets and yellow-striped khaki breeches, carrying a black doeskin cartridge case in front and marching, like the British with rifles on the left shoulder and right hands swinging wide.

Rumanian gendarmes wear royal blue, trimmed with white, red and yellow, and gilded spiked helmets. The winter uniform of the Bucharest police is a brown leather coat and an adaptation of the Rumanian peasants' sheepskin hat as headgear.

The party uniform is also a blue, with neat peaked caps and the bright arms of Rumania worn as an armband. The Boy and Girl Scouts wear blue with white berets.

The King makes rough sketches of proposed uniforms. An artist produces a finished sketch in color, which Carol studies carefully, frequently making repeated changes until he gets what he wants. He often goes through American and British illustrated magazines for ideas for new uniforms.

Carol has also had a hand in the design of the Palace and its surroundings. The main section was started after the old Palace burned and completed in 1937. A wing was then built, but Carol decided on a different plan and had it torn down. Construction is now being completed on two new wings.

Several blocks of buildings are razed to make an imposing square before the Palace. The demolition has been so extensive that it has caused Bucharest folk to say jokingly that when the architect remarked to the King the fine progress which was being made in pulling down houses, the Sovereign replied, "Yes, but I still can't see the sea."

The Palace is used only for official functions. Carol and Crown Prince Michael live in the less imposing, more comfortable Cotroceni Palace on the outskirts of the city.

New Nazi Aerial Torpedo With Chamberlain Motif

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—A new German aerial torpedo—decorated with a portrait of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain with his umbrella—was found today on a beach near Bridlington.

Admiralty experts were called to examine it. The torpedo is about 12 feet long, with two propellers at the tail. It is believed to be as dangerous as a floating mine after its motive power is exhausted.

MacFadden Seeks Senate

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 25 (AP)—Bernarr MacFadden, magazine publisher and physical culturist, qualified with Secretary of State R. A. Gray here today as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. Mr. MacFadden piloted his own plane to Tallahassee from Miami to pay the $500 qualifying fee. He returned immediately to Miami.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Pear That Disappeared

By Carolyn Haywood

Illustrated by the Author

Close to the side porch of the Robinsons' house there grew a pear tree. It was a very special kind of pear tree and Mr. Robinson was very proud of it. He would always say to visitors, "This is a very fine pear tree. There's isn't another like it for miles around. I am looking forward to having some good pears."

The visitors would always nod their heads and look very wise as though they knew all about pear trees.

In the spring the pear tree was covered with lovely white blossoms, but a late frost nipped them. Mr. Perkins said it was too bad, because it meant that the tree would not bear much fruit.

For a long time, it looked as though there were not going to be any pears, but one day Babs saw a tiny green pear hanging from one of the branches. She called Teddy to look at it.

Week after week, the children watched the pear grow. Teddy called it "Daddy's Pear," because Daddy said that he didn't want anything to happen to it.

It Grew and Grew

The pear grew larger and larger. By September it was so big and heavy that it almost touched the porch roof. The pear was no longer green but a pale yellow. It showed very plainly against the green leaves. Babs could see it from her bedroom window.

"If my arm was as long as a giraffe's neck, I could reach right out the window and pick the pear," thought Babs. But Babs knew that Daddy had said that no one should pick the pear.

One day the children were lying on the grass under the tree.

"You know what!" said Peter. "I'll bet if I stood on a ladder, I could reach that pear."

"Well, you better not," said Teddy. "Daddy says that no one is to pick that pear. It's Daddy's pear."

"Do you suppose it's soft yet?" said Jane.

"It looks soft," said Babs.

A few days later, Teddy and Babs and Peter came 'round the corner of the house. "Jane! Oh, Jane!" they called.

There was no answer.

"Where do you 'spose she is?" said Peter.

"Maybe she went to the post-office with your granddaddy," said Babs.

Jane Goes Climbing

Teddy lay down on his back. "Why, there she is!" he cried, "up in the pear tree."

"Say, what are you doing up in the pear tree?" Peter called.

"I was just hiding, that was all," said Jane.

"I'll bet you were feeling that pear," said Babs.

"Well, it isn't soft yet," said Jane.

"You better leave Daddy's pear alone," said Teddy.

"I didn't hurt it," said Jane, as she climbed down.

"Did you smell it?" asked Babs.

"No, but I'll bet in another week it will be ripe," replied Jane.

The pear grew lovelier every day. One side turned a beautiful pink. Daddy warned the children again that they were not to pick the pear.

One day Mother went to the city. Teddy and Babs spent the morning playing trains on the stairs. Teddy's Uncle Bill had sent him a brand-new ticket puncher. Teddy went up and down the stairs punching the tickets of all the dolls and stuffed animals who were riding on the train. Sometimes he would let Babs be the conductor and she would punch the tickets. After a while, Babs called out, "There goes Peter! I wonder where he is going with that little ladder?"

Peter and the Ladder

Teddy rushed to the door. "Peter!" he cried, "wait for me."

Peter turned 'round and waited for Teddy. "What were you doing with the ladder?" asked Teddy.

"Oh, I just needed it to get my ball," replied Peter.

"I've got a new ticket puncher," said Teddy.

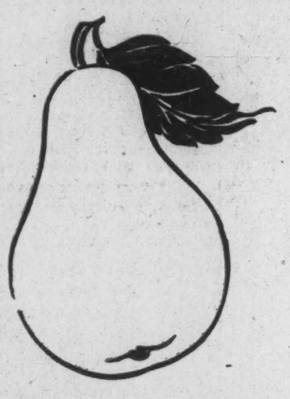
"Can I punch with it?" asked Peter, as he stood the ladder in the tool shed.

The two little boys sat down behind the tool shed to look at the ticket puncher.

After lunch, Babs drove into town with Mr. Perkins. Teddy and Peter went off to the brook to run Peter's toy motorboat.

Jane didn't want to get her new blue and white striped dress dirty, so she decided to color pictures. She lay down under the pear tree and set to work.

Sometime later, Teddy came back from the brook alone. He



had come back to get his little toy canoe. Jane was gone. There was no one around. As he went into the house, he could hear a fly buzzing on the screen-door. The house seemed very quiet.

Teddy went upstairs to his room. He found the little canoe on his mantle shelf. Then he wandered over to Babs' room. There didn't seem to be a soul in the house. The screen was open at the window. Teddy walked over to the window and looked out.

About five o'clock, Mother came back from the city. The children were nowhere in sight. She walked out on the porch. "I wonder where they are," she thought.

Just then she looked up into the pear tree. She looked for the pear. The beautiful pear was gone. There, hanging from the branch over the roof of the porch, was the core of the pear. The rest of it had been eaten away. She could still see the marks of little teeth. Just as she was turning away from the tree, she saw a piece of blue and white striped material hanging from a limb. "Oh!" said Mother. "I see! The one who ate the pear was wearing blue and white stripes." She took the little rag off the tree.

"Teddy!" she called. "Babs! Where are you?" All was quiet.

At last, Teddy came up from the pasture and Babs came downstairs.

Mother sent Teddy for Peter and Jane. When the four children had gathered around Mrs. Robinson, she said, "Children, something terrible has happened."

Who Ate the Pear?

She pointed up into the tree. The children looked up at the core of the pear. "Oh!" they gasped, and their faces were very grave.

"Jane," said Mrs. Robinson, "is this a piece of your dress?"

"Yes, Mrs. Robinson," said Jane.

"Did you climb up into the pear tree today?" Mrs. Robinson asked.

"Yes, I did," replied Jane. "But I didn't eat the pear."

Jane looked at Babs. "Babs, you were up on the roof this morning; I'll bet you ate it."

"Did you eat it, Babs?" asked Mother.

"No, Mother," said Babs, "but I saw Peter with a little ladder this morning."

"Peter," said Mrs. Robinson, "did you do it?"

"No, Mrs. Robinson," answered Peter. "I just had the ladder to get my ball. It went up on the window-sill."

Mrs. Robinson turned to Teddy. "Teddy," she said, "did you pick the pear?"

Teddy hung his head.

No Dessert

"Teddy," said Mother, "didn't Daddy tell you that you were not to pick that pear?"

"But, Mother," said Teddy, "I didn't pick it, I only ate it."

Mother marched Teddy upstairs. She put him right to bed. When dinner time came, she brought him a bowl of cereal. "Can't I have any dessert?" asked Teddy.

"No," replied Mother, "you had your dessert when you ate Daddy's pear."

Teddy lay alone in the dark. He could hear Mother and Daddy talking downstairs. Sometimes he could hear Babs. He felt very lonely. Pretty soon, he heard Babs go to bed.

A long time afterwards he heard Mother and Daddy come upstairs. He wondered whether Daddy would come in and sit on his bed. He always did. Teddy waited and waited. All the lights were out now. The house was so quiet Teddy could hear the clock tick.

"Daddy isn't coming," thought Teddy. "He isn't coming. Daddy is going to stay cross with me all night." Teddy began to cry. He wished, Oh, how he wished, he had not eaten the pear!

After a while, Teddy got up and tip-toed to the door of Daddy's room. He opened the door. "Daddy!" he called, very softly. "Daddy!"

"Yes, Teddy," replied Daddy.

"I can't go to sleep, Daddy," said Teddy. "Can I come in your bed?"

"Come on," said Daddy.

Teddy climbed into bed with Daddy. He snuggled up close beside him. "Daddy," he said, "I'll give you my new ticket puncher."

"Thanks, Teddy," replied Daddy.

"It's a very nice ticket puncher," said Teddy. "It punches little holes shaped like a star. I'll give you anything of mine you want, Daddy."

Daddy put his arm around his little boy.

"Daddy," said Teddy, "I didn't know that I was going to eat it. The window was open and I just thought that I would like to smell it. So I climbed out and it smelled so good, I thought I would take just a little tiny bite, where it wouldn't show. And then I took another bite and pretty soon it was all gone."

"Yes," said Daddy, "that is the way naughty things happen."

"Will you forgive me this time, Daddy?" asked Teddy.

"Yes," said Daddy, "I'll forgive you. Now go to sleep."

"Daddy," said Teddy, "it was an awful good pear."

The Wind-Engine

I hear the engine of the wind
Puff-puffing through the sky.
And from its smokestack pour the clouds
As it goes roaring by;
And one small star slides down the dark
As though the wind had shed a spark.

ROWENA BENNETT

Books You Will Like

Book Reviews

Boys and girls who have read "The Little Mermaid," that exquisite fairy tale by Hans Christian Andersen, may re-read it with increased pleasure in a new edition, with pictures in color and black-and-white by Dorothy Lathrop. For those reading it for the first time in this appealing book the story will be a rare treat.

In such a setting, the tale, lovely in itself, is further enhanced with this distinguished artist's beautiful pictures of the little mermaid and the undersea world of living things. Dorothy Lathrop truly catches the magic and beauty of Andersen's artistry in the tale which tells of the little mermaid who so dearly loved a beautiful prince that she bargained with the sea witch so that she might come to the world of human beings to win him.

It is a story that readers of all ages have loved for many generations and boys and girls of today will find in this presentation of it a book they will want to own, for it is a rare combination of beauty and imagination.

A Gentlemanly Pig

"Padre Porko, the Gentlemanly Pig," is a choice collection of Spanish tales retold for English-speaking children, for the first time, by Robert Davis. While on a newspaper assignment in Northern Spain in 1937-1939, he heard, first hand, from the people these delightful stories of the benevolent, wise and greatly beloved Padre Porko, the legendary pig in Spanish folklore that ably and cheerfully befriended animals and humans.

Fritz Eichenberg pictures, which catch the fun and imagination of Mr. Davis' stories and a fine piece of book making, add further value to this outstanding book. It is the kind of book you will enjoy reading aloud; it will make you laugh, a quality that endears a book to fun-loving readers of any age. We rejoice that this book comes to us in a year when we very much need its freshness of wonder, power of imagination, its kindliness and good cheer.

Today's Clipper

For you who are "air-minded" and for you who like travel books, there's a gay and unusual book, "Flight of the Silver Bird," by Ruth and Latrobe Carroll. Very real pictures in lovely soft colors and in black-and-white, generously scattered throughout the book, and a story describe the wonderful things Peter and Jane saw when they traveled on a Clipper which carried them skyward across the Pacific to join their mother and father in the Far East.

They had never been so excited before and you may share their exciting trip with them and learn about the many things they saw on the great airplane. You will be glad to know how the passengers eat, sleep and play on this floating hotel.

Whenever the Clipper landed the children had an opportunity to explore and their experiences are interesting and amusing. Altogether their adventures read very much like a fairy tale, yet they are real and such things happen every day in this modern world.

Roads to Reading

"My Roads to Childhood," by Anne Carroll Moore, is indeed a happy find for parent, teacher, or any sincere seeker for guidance in the field of children's books. Miss Moore is Superintendent of Work with Children, the New York Public Library, and is an inspiring and competent guide. A genuine booklover, a noted authority on children's books, she has brought together in one volume her three books of critical essays, published under the titles, "Roads to Childhood" in 1920, "New Roads" in 1923 and "Crossroads" in 1926, adding a new section called "High-Roads to Childhood" with an annoted book list of titles published from 1926 to 1938, covering a span of twenty years in the publishing of children's books.

The book is a veritable treasure house and includes a wide variety of reading tastes and interests for boys and girls from nursery age to the teens. Miss Moore's long and rich experience with books, authors, artists and publishers as well as her close contact with young people enable her to speak for them and about them wisely and with conviction. "My Roads to Childhood" merits the attention of those of any age interested in and eager for the best in children's books, and is especially recommended for the growing family.

Among Rice Fields

Ching-ling was a little girl who lived in a farmhouse on the banks of a canal in China. All day long boats passed her house. It seemed to her that the whole world passed her door. She and Elder Brother, who was three years older, lived with their great-aunt, who was known as Old Jade.

Ching-ling was somehow always getting into difficulties, but some nice things do happen to her, and little girls will enjoy her story as Esther Wood tells it in "Silk and Satin Lane." Kurt Wiese pictures Ching-ling, her friends, her mishaps and what happened when her wish came true.

Some Gay Poems

"Bells Ringing," edited by Rose Fyleman, has a holiday title and we suggest it as a gift book. This small, though choice, collection of poems for children made by one who writes poetry and stories for boys and girls and knows what they like, can well serve as an introduction to longer and more complete poetry anthologies, which all children should have to grow up on.

Miss Fyleman groups her choices under appealing headings, such as, "Out and About," "Strange and Lovely Things," "Fun" and others that also fit the varied interests and moods of children, eight to twelve.

Florence Bethune Sloan

List of Books Reviewed

The Little Mermaid, by Hans Christian Andersen. With illustrations by Dorothy P. Lathrop. New York and London. The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

Padre Porko, The Gentlemanly Pig, by Robert Davis. Illustrated by Fritz Eichenberg. New York: Holiday House. $2.00.

Flight of the Silver Bird, by Ruth and Latrobe Carroll. Illustrations by Ruth Carroll. New York: Julian Messner, Inc. $2.00.

My Roads to Childhood; Views and Reviews of Children's Books, by Anne Carroll Moore. Decorations by Arthur Lougee. New York and London: Doubleday, Doran & Company. $2.00.

Silk and Satin Lane, by Esther Wood. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Bells Ringing, edited by Rose Fyleman. Illustrations by Irene Mountfort. New York: Frederick A. Stokes. $1.25.

Herta, an Austrian Doll

On her attractively arranged fair hair, Herta wears the "Gold Hood of Linz," made of silk and gold leaf. This tells us at once that Herta is a Linzerin doll, for the hood is the original head dress of native women of Linz, a town on the Danube River, in upper Austria.

Over a blue felt dress with long

Herta wears a golden hood.

sleeves, Herta wears a felt apron with bands of yellow, white, red and pink, and edged with a coarse tan-colored lace. A bit of lace also edges the neck of Herta's dress and a small white felt scarf, scalloped with orange and embroidered with tiny flowers, is caught together by a tiny brooch of marcasite. Herta wears also a necklace and ear-rings of marcasite.

Herta and her two friends, Stephanie and Rudolph, are typical of the gay, warm hearted, rosy cheeked Austrian people. Stephanie is a Linzerin too and wears the golden hood. Her holiday costume is very fine. Her dress is known as a "dirndlkleid." It consists of a blouse which must harmonize with the design of the dress material. Stephanie's dress is black with a white figure; about her shoulders, she wears a pale blue shawl. Her wide black belt is laced with red cord wound about six red buttons. Her apron is fuchsia colored and the braid about her skirt is orange.

The feather Rudolph wears in his cap marks him for a Tyrolean. Rudolph's cap is green with a black felt band and the feather, which is almost as big as he is, is gray. He wears black felt breeches with green suspenders. His blouse is white and his scarf is a vivid red. His belt is of gold braid and to top it all off, Rudolph has two red buttons on each side of his trousers.

Stephanie and Rudolph are both quite small dolls, but they serve to remind one of the picturesque Austrian countryside, with its abundance of blue and yellow and purple wild flowers, its shimmering lakes and snow covered mountains, its beautiful and melodious waltzes and gay gypsy music, and above all the friendly, hospitable Austrian people who smile a friendly greeting to a stranger.

Janet P. Johl

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The Home Forum

A Silver Bangle From London

IN A WIDE PASSAGE of one of London's Underground stations, there are a number of mock windows through which, by means of enlarged photographs and models, one looks upon different views of Piccadilly Circus and sees the progress of street traffic from the middle 'eighties to 1912. It is a fascinating display.

The other day, before pushing my way out through the swing doors into the street, I paused in front of one of these windows to look at the Circus at a period when nearly every gentleman wore a top hat and most of the ladies straw "sailors"; when hansom cabs plied for hire and passengers sat in solemn dignity on the open decks of horse-drawn buses; when movement was slow and peaceful. There were women burdened by voluminous flowing skirts which had to be held up in order to keep them from sweeping the streets, and school girls with hair hanging down their backs in long plaits. But my thoughts were not centered on these things. I was looking for a child I once knew.

About the time that photograph was taken a small child of four years was being introduced to London. She had arrived from a country town, to visit the most wonderful place in the world, and had crossed Piccadilly Circus one marvelous morning on her way to buy a silver bracelet. Suppose it had all happened at the same time—the taking of the photograph and the crossing of the Circus! Suppose I were able to point to the small child and say: "There I am!"

* * *

The country town where the child lived had nothing to recommend it. It did not even possess a theater. The annual pantomime took place in an unromantic hall; the occasional concerts and local entertainments in an institute. London, by contrast, was so overwhelming that it left me numb, mentally numb. Or so I conclude, for otherwise I must surely have remembered something of our arrival and departure; something of the first sight of the Thames; of standing on Westminster Bridge to listen to the great chimes, with the theatrical pause at the end while Big Ben waits for the echoes to die away before pounding out the hour; of the tiptoe, whispered visit to St. Paul's, when the majesty of the vast place set up a trembling which did not cease until the sight of the pigeons' wings in the open air and the sound of their gentle voices broke the spell. I must have watched the two great arms of Tower Bridge open to welcome the ships from the sea; have stood in awe before the Crown Jewels, climbed to the top of the Monument, and poked my finger through the bars that imprison London Stone. All children do these things when visiting the City for the first time. But I remember none of them.

* * *

There are only three things that come back to me now, come back so vividly that I can still feel the excitement they produced—the sight of a hundred newly hatched chicks in a shop window, some still struggling to free themselves of their shells; the fascination of two little wooden men boxing with one another in a second shop window; and the buying of a silver bracelet.

I did not know that the wooden boxers were controlled by strings worked from either side. I thought I had discovered dolls that moved of their own accord, that danced round each other on the tips of their toes without being made to do so; that ducked and twisted and struck out with remarkable force and accuracy, and were so clever that I pressed my nose against the glass in wonderment. I must have those wooden boxers; I must have them for my own. But the dolls we carried away refused to box. They were exactly like the ones in the window, with the same lengths of string attached to their limbs, and printed instructions to tell you what to do; but they wouldn't box at all. They would only flop about on their jointed legs, when we tried to work them, or sink on their knees in feeble attitudes, or lie flat on their backs. We persevered with those boxers long after the London visit was over, but it was no use. So we put them away, side by side, on the top shelf of the nursery cupboard and forgot about them.

* * *

But the silver bracelet was a complete success. Nothing I had ever possessed, not even my wooden horse with the leather-seated back, or my little silver and blue enamel workbox, had given me the same keen pleasure. Everything connected with the buying of it was wonderful; the hurrying across the Circus in the sunshine and past the old stone pillars that formed an arcade at the entrance to Regent Street; the circling round the immense curve of the street itself, and the finding of Liberty's, with its overwhelming scents and lights and colors, its almost solemn hush. I climbed onto a chair by the counter, with my eyes just high enough to gaze over the top, and watched a number of silver bracelets being displayed on a strip of velvet before me. The lady behind the counter called them bangles. Bangles! How the sound of that word brings it all back. A bangle is more precious than a bracelet, more magical altogether. And so I got my bangle. Such a little, slender thing, yet too large for my small wrist. I screwed up my hand as we walked away to keep it from slipping off, and thought of nothing else until we were home.

Standing in front of that window in the Underground station, I am searching for an eager child with a bangle. It would be interesting to see what I looked like on that beautiful day.

D. A. L.

Through the Heart Of Syria

FROM THE PLATEAUX of lava one passes suddenly into the Hauran; that wonderful plain that once was called the granary of Rome. It seems that the chain of hills of the Djebel Druze, although of insignificant altitude, is yet sufficiently high to prevent the Nile mists, wafted over by the south-west wind, from dissipating in the intervening desert. To the condensation that ensues the Hauran owes its remarkable fertility. No river divides the two regions, nor have they any natural frontier, but only tall, whitewashed *redjems* to mark a boundary line.

Along the route to Damascus, covered in rather more than two hours, Moslem villages appear on either side: an agglomeration of mud houses, with a mosque prominently in their midst. At last, when the scene begins to pall from its monotony, come into sight—though still five miles away—the cupolas and towers and graceful minarets of Damas. . . .

Passing right through the busy, populous city that now is neither of the East nor of the West, then out through the gate that leads to olive groves and almond trees in blossom, we went northwards where a long, white road beckoned us to Homs, and on again to Hama.

Here, in the very heart and centre of Syria, is the country of the famous River Orontes, where the great, black water-wheels, the *norias*, revolve continually, and fill the air with the strange, languorous chant of their moaning. They are helpful, by reason of their own antiquity, in adjusting the mind to ages long past. . . .

Now the picturesque little town rests in tranquil somnolence beneath the ruins of its Hittite citadel, and were I a painter, I should make it my home for a while. . . .

Still more interesting is the seventeenth-century palace on the left bank of the river, popularly called the "Palais Azem," the residence of the Governor of Hama in Turkish times. There is no house so beautiful in all Damascus, not even its namesake, although the latter has the inestimable advantage of lovely gardens: bowers of greenery between its buildings, which are lacking here. That is, they are non-existent to-day, for the lower floors have been adapted for a boys' school and the immense, stone-paved, empty courtyard is their playground. But I can imagine this vast space was once planted with fragrant orange and myrtle trees and vines and pomegranates, and had a fountain always playing.—HELEN CAMERON GORDON, F. R. G. S. (Lady Russell), in "Syria As It Is." (London: Methuen.)

Captive Escaped

The pine has pulled her fingers free
From the cold clutch of the snow.
A fortnight long, fast held, her boughs
Bent mournfully and low.
Now inch by inch I watch them rise
To sway again on high
And share with winter's eager birds
Their heritage of sky.

THEODORA BATES COGSWELL

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"WILLOW-LOPPING": *A Line Engraving by Stanley Anderson, A. R. A., R. E.*

MR. STANLEY ANDERSON'S line engraving, "Willow-lopping," adds one more remarkable print to his splendid gallery of rural workers.

Mr. Anderson is always interesting, for, added to the beauty of his workmanship, he has always something pertinent to note about the particular craft he is depicting. A careful study of the present print will show how he has added to our knowledge of the hedger's craft. One has only to notice the way in which the stumps of the lopped branches are finished off to realize that the artist has worked with as intelligent a grasp of willow-lopping as the hedger he has so skillfully depicted.

Willows are common in England, especially in the marshy Fen country, where they are grown and cut for a variety of purposes, such as basket-making of all kinds. But the south of England still presents a pleasant variety of hedges, in contrast to the north where stone is plentiful and most fields and enclosures are walled or fenced. Nothing surpasses a well grown hedge, where spring sees the blackthorn in bloom with its delicate frosting of tiny white flowers, and the golden lambs' tails of the hazel catkins. Then comes the hawthorn, drenching the hedges with its thick heavily scented cream of blossom. Summer brings the shell-pink beauty of the wild rose, and the tangled bunches of the honeysuckle. Autumn burns with scarlet and gold, with the flaming rowans, the glistening bryony, and the dark crimson of hips and haws, and jetted with privet and the berried dogwood. And winter rounds off the year with the green of prettily veined ivy and the lacquered polish of holly, with its clustering scarlet berries.

Catkins in the Sun

When I see the long silvered festoons
Of the poplar catkins hanging in the sun,
And light, as though they would float
On the wind like a feather, then I know
That spring has drawn the frost again
From the old hills that held the snow.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Little Villages Of The Pampas

THOUGH NOT ATTRACTIVE to the eye, there is something friendly about pampas villages. They are built on the square system. The streets are wide, and usually not paved, excepting, perhaps, the main street of a "progressive" place. The American word sidewalks better expresses what in England are called pavements, which, in the case of Argentine villages, offer all sorts of hazards, especially if one tries to walk over them at night. Perhaps, in front of some houses, a short stretch has been completely broken up, making it advisable to pick one's way with care in order to prevent stumbling or falling. Some owners of houses prefer a pavement of stone slabs, big or small, whilst others fancy boards, or nothing at all, according to their generosity, sense of economy, or desire to show off. . . . Originally, when the low, square brick houses were built, most of them were adorned with a coat of whitewash; but more artistic builders, with an eye for colour, painted the façades in the Argentine national colours—two broad stripes of pale blue, with a stripe of white between them. However, with the passing of years, the paint has either peeled off or faded, and therefore the rows of houses, as far as colour is concerned, call to mind a painting by a disciple of the French Impressionist school.—From "This Way Southward," by A. F. TSCHIFFELY. (New York: Norton.)

Jemie Whistler Needed No Urging

LATE IN SEPTEMBER they returned to St. Petersburg with six cartloads of goods and chattels, the landlord's final tribute of squash and beans, dahlias and grapes, and the goodbys of their summer neighbors ringing in their ears. . . .

The new home looked directly across the river to the Academy of Fine Arts on the opposite bank. And there, after the worst of the winter had passed, Jemie began his first regular course in drawing, still continuing the private lessons he had for some time been taking at home. His interest in art, almost as old as he was, seemed to increase with every year. His parents, themselves addicted to pictures, allowed him as a matter of course to develop his talent, with no notion that painting might become his career. The family made many expeditions to the art galleries where James was definite about his preferences and ready to blow away what displeased him. As he grew older, his taste became a passion. He was forever trying to capture on paper the exact shape, the precise shade—even a drop of water offered material for endless experiment. Sometimes his mother regretted that he spent so much time over his sketching block, at the expense of reading or exercise. The idea of forcing his progress was so far from her thoughts that she was startled when an eminent artist warned her against it.

He was Sir William Allan, who had come to St. Petersburg to paint some scenes from the life of Peter the Great. Mr. Miller brought him to tea, and when he began to speak of painting, "this made Jemie's eyes express so much interest that his love for the art was discovered, and Sir William must needs see his attempts."

"Your little boy has uncommon genius," the artist said after the children had left them, "but do not urge him beyond his inclination."

He was told that Jemie's gift had been cultivated only as an amusement, and the mother's role was chiefly to make him put aside his pencil when it was time to play or study or sleep. If in her heart she agreed with the great man's estimate of Jemie's work, she still thought of it not as a life calling but as an avocation worthy his father's son.—ELIZABETH MUMFORD, in "Whistler's Mother." (Boston: Little Brown.)

He That Hath Receiveth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE POSSESSION involves a correct understanding of substance as eternal Spirit, God. The objects cognized by material sense are not real substance, but are transitory portrayals of human concepts.

Jesus gave abundant proof that he understood substance to be Spirit. He implied that a knowledge of the things of the kingdom of heaven constitutes true wisdom. As recorded in the Gospel of Matthew (13:10, 11), the disciples asked him, "Why speakest thou unto them in parables?" He answered, "Because it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given."

The disciples, who received daily instruction from Jesus, thus discovered the spiritual nature of true substance. As they grasped the meaning of their Master's teaching, and profited by his demonstrations of spiritual power, they were led gradually to exchange a material sense of substance for the spiritual and thus discern the reality of spiritual ideas. When Jesus said to them (Matthew 13:12), "For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath," they perceived that he did not refer to material possessions, but that he was showing them the insubstantial nature of material beliefs, and the desirability of exchanging them for spiritual ideas.

A literal interpretation of Jesus' words might imply that possession of material things is a virtue whereby the rich become richer, and those who lack become destitute. However, such an interpretation would be contrary to the spirit of his teachings, since he always based his reasoning and conclusions upon spiritual premises. Mary Baker Eddy discovered the spiritual meaning of the Master's teachings and works, and has fully and succinctly explained it in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Prayerful study of her statements enables one to profit by these spiritual truths, which are pertinent and demonstrable in any situation.

One may believe he is sick, or is in poverty and distress. No one wishes to accept any such undesirable condition as permanent. Indeed, one rightly does his utmost to be rid of it, in order to experience better human conditions. On the other hand, one who possesses material riches wishes them to be permanent. All false beliefs are unspiritual, and are, therefore, amenable to the corrective influence of Christian Science. Neither sickness, poverty, nor mere material possessions are of the kingdom of heaven, as Jesus defined it. Having, or having not, as he presented the subject, embraces spiritual values alone.

In reality, one possesses only that which he reflects of God, Spirit, and one improves his outlook and his experience as he measures values upon this basis. When one understands reflection, as explained in Christian Science, one knows that, in his true being, he reflects Spirit, the only real substance. Having the spiritual concept of God and man, one begins to share his understanding with all mankind. One loses nought in this process. On the contrary, one realizes a greater sense of abundance as the truth is shared with receptive hearts. Multiplication characterizes this process, and one feels a sense of the richness of his heavenly Father, and a desire to spread abroad the affluence of Spirit. A mighty healing influence is continuously poured into human thought as faithful Christian Scientists all over the globe declare the presence of divine Love—however distressing the world situation may seem to be—and the consequent powerlessness of evil to halt the operation of divine Principle in the affairs of mankind.

To him who receives the Christ-idea, and utilizes it, is given more abundance; while he who leans upon material beliefs reaches the point, eventually, where he must abandon these because they are insubstantial, inadequate to meet the exigencies of daily life. Mrs. Eddy has said, in the Christian Science textbook (p. 126): "Human belief has sought and interpreted in its own way the echo of Spirit, and so seems to have reversed it and repeated it materially; but the human mind never produced a real tone nor sent forth a positive sound."

The positive tones of spiritual sense ring out joyfully over the earth. Humanity is listening ever more intently for divine direction. In the quietness of spiritual meditation, the "still small voice" (I Kings 19:12) of divine Truth is heard; indeed, it has been heard by thousands who are awaking to a recognition of spiritual life. When mortals judge what they have, or have not, from the standpoint of how much they utilize of Love's universal supply of spiritual good, they will have gained the only basis upon which peaceable, harmonious experience is possible.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

דער וואס האָט ערהאלטען

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

אז זיי זאָלען בלויבען אויף בליבען? אלע מאלשע גלויבען זיינען אונגיוסמיג, און קענען, דערויבער, אויס־געמיטלט ווערען פון דער היילואמער אויסזלום פון קריסטשען סיענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט). אי נים קראנקהיים, אָרויסקויס, און אי נים בלויז מאשערידלע מערמעגנס בעהאלטען אין די קעניגרייך פון היסמל, לויט יעזוסים דערציילונגען פון דעם מלכות השמים, צו מען האָם, צו מען האָם נים, האָם נאר נים צו מהאן מים מאשערידלע פערמעגנס, ווי יעזוס האָם קלאר אויסגעווייזען, נאר עס האָם יע צו מהאן מים גיוסמיג וועדרעם.

אין אסתי נערעדם, וויימס מען נים נעגרי, אז מען קען נאר פערמאָגען דאָס וואָס מען זעגלעלם אָם פון נאָם, דער היילינגער גיוסם, און אז דער וואָס עהאלם עהאלם אין דיזען פאקם שפארק אין אָבערמראכם בעפערם אויס זיין אויסקוק און זיין ערפאהרונג. וועו מען מאכמ אָן צו פערשמעהן דעם ריכמיגען אינהאלם פון דעם מויזים פון אָפשפיגלונג, ווי קריסטשען סייענס דע־פינירם עס. דערקענם מען אז אין אסתי שפיגעלם מען אויסער אָם דעם היילינגען גיוסם, די אייניציג ווירקליכע סובסמאנץ, וועו מען קריגם דעם גיימסיגען בעריף פון נאָם און מענשען, מויל־ם מען זיך מים דיזער פערשיעדענ מים נאנץ מענשהיים. מען פערלירם נאָרנים דערבי. אדרבה, וואָס מעהר מען מויים זיך מים דיזער וואהרהיים מים די יניגיג וועלכע זיינען נרויס אָנצונעהמען דיזען אמת מים אן אָפענעם האָרץ, אלץ מעהר קריגם מען א נרעסערען נעפיהל פון אויבערפלום. אזא בענעהמונג מעהרם זיך, און מען מאכם אָן צו שפירען א נעפיהל פון דער רויכקיים פון אונזער נעפליכער אָפמער, און א פערלאנג צו פערשפרויטען אויבער דער נאנצער וועלם דעם אויבער־פלום פון דעם היילינגען גיוסם. די נעפרייע קריסטשען סויענסמסם אויבער דער נאנצער וועלם, מרעק די שרעק־ליכקיים פון דער יעצמיגער וועלטליכער נאָנע, מאכען די וועלם בעקאָנם מים דער נעגענווארם פון דער נעפליכער ליבע, און מים דער אָלמענדער מאכטלאָזיג־קיים פון דער שלעכמם צוריקנוהאלמען די ווירקונג פון דעם נעפליכען פריינדם אין די נעשעפטען פון דער מענשהיים, און אלץ א רעזולמאם ווערם א מעכמיגער היילענדער אויסזלום כסדר אריינגענאָמען אין דעם מענשליכען נעראנק.

דער וואָס נהמם אָן די קרעפם־אידע, און בעזונם זי, בעקומם מעהר אויבערפלום: אָבער דער וואָס פערלאָזם זיך אויף מאשערידלע גלויבען קומם עבדליך צו דעם פלאץ וואו ער, מוז אויפגעבען דיזע גלויבען זיינם זיי זיינען אונווירקליך און אונפעהיג צו ערהילפן די נוים־וועדיגקיימען פון מענליכען לעבען. מרם. עדדי האָם נעזאָגם אין דעם קריסטשען סויענס מעקסם־בוך (I. 126): „דער מענשליכער גלויבען האָם ערפארם און ווידער־מערמיימשם דאָס נאָם זיין זיינען אויסנעגעם פערשאָנד, און דאָס עס, ווי עס ווייזם אוים, אומנעקעהרם און ווידער־נעהאלם אויף מאשערידלען אופן: דאָך דער אמת איז, אז דער מענשליכער נעדאנק האָם קיין מאל נים הער־פאָרנעבראכם א ווירקליכען מאָן, און האָם אויך קיין מאל נים ארויסנעגעבען א אָפענישוועו קלאנג."

די אָפענישוועו מאָנען פון נויסמיגע נעזיהל קלינגען אָם מים פרייד און מים שמהם איבער דער נאנצער וועלם. די מענשהיים הערם זיך צו זיי מים נרוים אויסמערקזאמקויים, כדי זי זאָל קענען הערען די נעפליכע ליימונג פון דעם היילינגען נויסם. אינדר דער שפולקוים פון נויסמיגער נאכדענקונג און מהלה ווערם נעהערם די „שפילץ זאנמפע שפונע" (מלכים א יט:12) פון דער נעפליכער וואהרהיים. דער אָפמם איז, אז מויזיקדער מענשען, וועלכע האבען אָנגענאנגען צו דערקענען דעם זין פון נויסמיגען לעבען האָבען שוין דיזע שפונע נעהערם. וועו די שפערבליכע וועלען אָנאנגען צו אורמיילען דאָס וואָס זיי פערמאָ־גען, אָדער דאָס וואָס זיי פערמאָגען נים, פון דעם שאנדפוגקם פון זייער פעהיגקיים אויסצונוצען די אלנעמיינע סומע פון נויסמיגער נומעם פון דער נעם־ליכער ליבע, וועלען זיי דערגרייכען דעם אייניציגען באזיס אויף וועלכען עס איז מעגליך צו בויען פריעד־ליכע, רוהיגע און הארמאָניש ערפאהרונג.

דער וואָס נהמם אָן די קרעפם־אידע, און בעזונם זי, בעקומם מעהר אויבערפלום: אָבער דער וואָס פערלאָזם זיך אויף מאשערידלע גלויבען קומם עבדליך צו דעם פלאץ וואו ער, מוז אויפגעבען דיזע גלויבען זיינם זיי זיינען אונווירקליך און אונפעהיג צו ערהילפן די נוים־וועדיגקיימען פון מענליכען לעבען. מרם. עדדי האָם נעזאָגם אין דעם קריסטשען סויענס מעקסם־בוך (I. 126): „דער מענשליכער גלויבען האָם ערפארם און ווידער־מערמיימשם דאָס נאָם זיין

A Boost Turns On Boosters

Harvard's Student Union effort to get a little free advertising almost 'wrecked the ship.'

Exploring the News

By the Staff

The sudden and dramatic appearance of Cambridge Councilman Michael A. Sullivan at the Harvard Student Union's two plays last Friday night was apparently not as unexpected as the audience was led to believe. His objection to the plays—"The Fall of the City," by Archibald MacLeish, and "Waiting for Lefty," by Clifford Odets—was real enough. Considerably more real, indeed, than the ancient statute on the basis of which he ordered the production stopped. But the Student Union, it now develops, had itself called the Councilman on the phone and warned him (anonymously) that a "subversive" and "radical" set of plays were to be given. And G. Robert Stange, assigned by the Union to obtain a permit for ticket-selling, had omitted that little detail.

The idea, of course, was that any play to which Councilman Sullivan objected would immediately become popular with Harvard students. But the whole scheme worked too well, and for a while on Friday night it appeared that the plays really would be banned. Only after frantic calls to the Secretary of the Harvard Corporation, Jerome D. Greene, and his intercession with Mayor John D. Lyons, could the show go on.

* * *

An unused 1924 automobile, priced originally at $1,685, was auctioned off recently and went to the highest bidder for $40. Though once the pride of its day and still in perfect condition the 16-year-old model couldn't hope to compete with modern cars selling for one-third to a half of its original price.

* * *

While thoughts of home owners are turning to gardens, and planting, one of Boston's largest coal companies is urging them—by mail—to try "planting" a coal "garden," that "grows." The coal company tells the home owner to put a piece of coal into a deep glass dish, in which are: six tablespoons of water, an equal portion of salt, the same amount of bluing, two tablespoons of ammonia, two teaspoons of red ink. Contrary to most recipes, however, the advice is not to stir or move it. Just watch it grow into a coral "plant," urges the retailer. Could it be possible that the idea is also to encourage the use of coal when the heating season ends?

* * *

Eleven members of the Silver Star troop of Girl Scouts in Waterville, Maine, have found a new way to do their daily "good turn." Since the middle of January they have been taking books from the public library to people unable to get to the library because of bad traveling conditions. Books are delivered and returned on Friday and Saturday each week and the girls hold themselves responsible for the books borrowed.

* * *

The Reporter got the Professor on the telephone. It was ten o'clock in the morning. The Professor was to address a meeting of women on the subject of "Poetry in America." The Reporter asked him what he was going to say. The Professor, who was also a poet, didn't know. It was ten o'clock. The Professor was to speak at 12:30. The Professor would give the matter some thought and call the Reporter back. He did. At eleven. He was witty and informed. The Reporter went back to his typewriter. It was 12:35. The phone rang. It was the Professor. "May I," he asked in a timid voice, "ask you a question?" The Reporter said he might. "Could you tell me," said the Professor, "just where it is I am supposed to speak?" The Reporter went back to his typewriter. He pondered the strange ways of a poet—when he is an absent-minded professor.

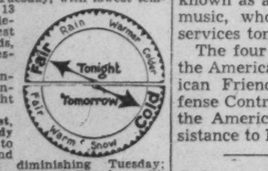
Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday, with lowest temperature tonight 13 degrees to 18 degrees; fresh west and northwest winds, diminishing Tuesday.

New England: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west and northwest winds diminishing Tuesday; broken clouds tonight and Tuesday with snow squalls over north portion.



Weather Outlook for the Period March 25 to March 30, 1940, Inclusive

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: A period of precipitation about the middle of the week; otherwise generally fair weather indicated. Temperature much below normal first part of the week, gradually moderating middle and latter part of the week, perhaps reaching normal at the end.

Official Temperatures

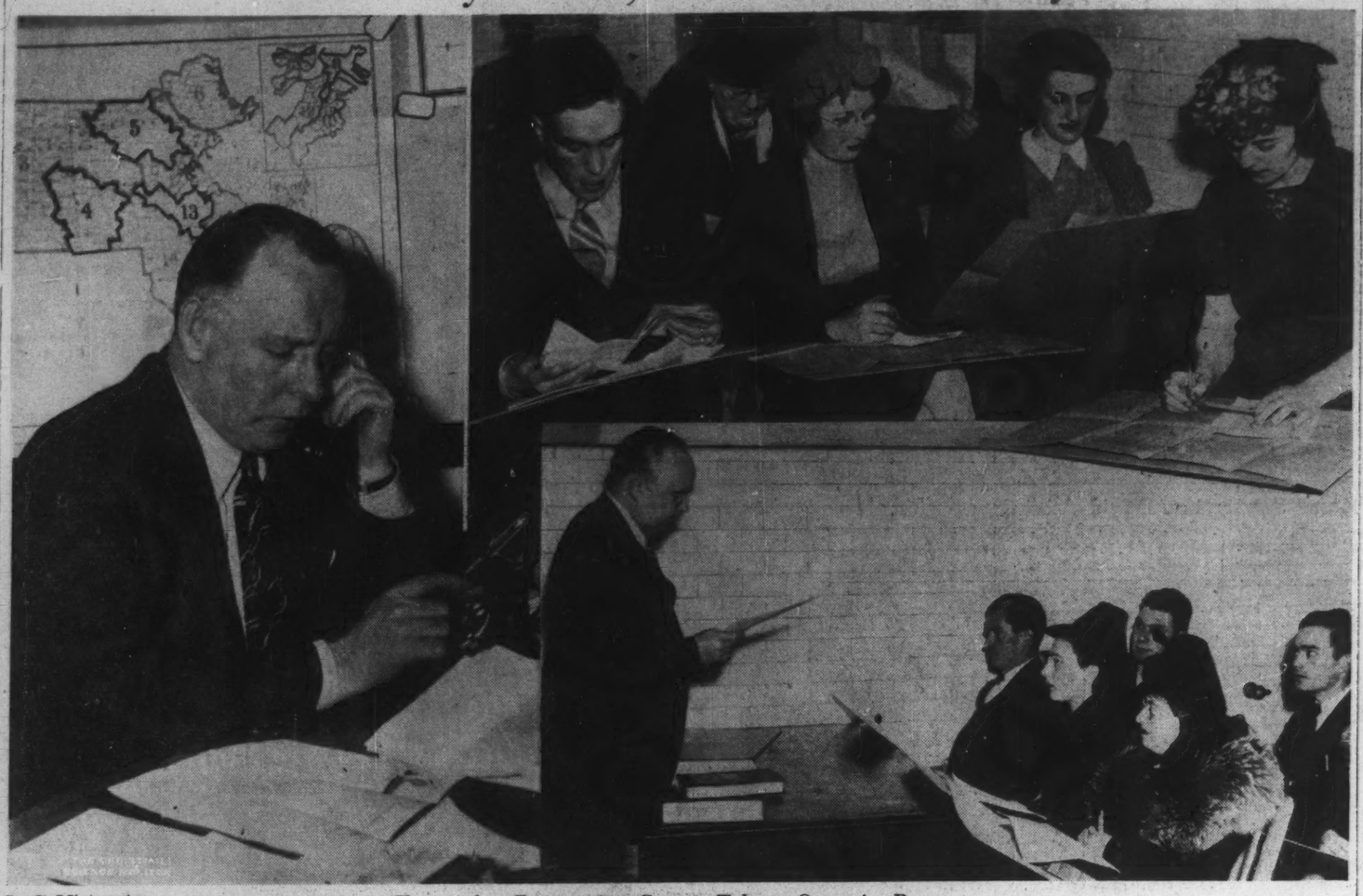
	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	18	New Orleans	45	45
Chicago	13	13	New York	19	17
Denver	44	40	Norfolk	27	27
Helena	33	32	Philadelphia	20	19
Kansas City	26	26	St. Louis	19	18
Los Angeles	55	55	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	58	56	Washington	20	19
Minneapolis	-4	-5			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 25.
B—Minimum, March 24.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:14 p. m.; height, 11.3 feet
Tuesday, 12:36 a. m.; height, 11.6 feet
Light all vehicles by 6:31 p. m.

'School Days—Dear, Old Census School Days'



By a Staff Photographer

Classes for Prospective Census Takers Open in Boston

Scenes above show the teacher and pupils in one branch of the Federal Government's decennial school for census takers, which opened today in several cities of Massachusetts. At this school, in the old Boston Relief Station at Haymarket Square, the teacher (talking to class at lower right) is John F. Gilmore, Jr., District Superintendent of the Eleventh District. The "principal" for all classes in Suffolk, Norfolk, Middlesex, and Essex Counties is shown at left as he directed the opening of the two-weeks sessions at his office in the Chamber of Commerce Building in Boston. He is Patrick J. Murray, Area Manager of the Census Bureau. A group of students is shown upper right. It is estimated 4,000 pupils will study in Massachusetts census classes, from whom 2,500 will be chosen after their examinations as census takers.

4,000 Go to School To Win Census Posts

Some 4,000 would-be Massachusetts census takers, picked from an original list of 12,000 applicants from all walks of endeavor, treked off to school today to learn the latest technique of a trade that pays $30 a week for only two weeks out of every 10 years.

Schools for census aspirants of four eastern counties opened in Lowell, Lawrence, Lynn, Medford, Somerville, Cambridge, Brookline, Norwood, Quincy, and Boston. Classes will start in Framingham later this week. From the 4,000 students, 2,500 will be selected for work throughout the State, 1,300 of which will be used within the four eastern counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Middlesex, and Essex.

For eight hours in class, applicants will chew pencils over technical problems dealing with the methods of approach in taking the census. Home work will be supplied in the form of pamphlets and visual opportunities of how the census worker should meet his problems will be provided through motion pictures.

In the Haymarket Relief Station, 250 students of the census gathered. Of these 140 workers will be chosen for Greater Boston districts. Each will be allotted a sector aggregating 1,500 to 2,000 families. To obtain jobs as census takers, applicants must obtain perfect or near-perfect scores in final examinations to be given on Thursday of this week.

The census itself will start on April 2 and preliminary results will be available for publication on or about April 27, it was announced by Patrick J. Murray, in charge of the census work in the four eastern counties.

According to the almost outmoded census of 1930, there were 4,249,614 residents in Massachusetts. Tabulation of these families must be completed by law in two weeks after the census is started.

Applications for census work have come from graduates of practically every college east of the Mississippi, it was reported. Many applicants hold college degrees and several speak various languages.

Rubbing elbows in the census work will be young college graduates interested in social work, a former university instructor, a man who recently lost a $15,000 a year job, and many others intellectually qualified for positions of responsibility. Thus the census takings this year will be done by a high-calliber personnel, the majority of which are victims of the depression.

Shattuck Demands Rigid Cuts In Attack on Tobin's Budget

In the wake of Councilor Henry L. Shattuck's demand for the most rigid budget cutting economies, including pay cuts for city, county, and schol workers, heads of the various civic agencies in Boston today urged Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to further economy efforts.

Daniel Bloomfield, secretary of the Boston Retail Trade Board, demanded this morning that the Mayor recall the budget—due for final presentation to the City Council this afternoon—and go over it again in an effort to prevent a tax rate rise to the $41.50 figure he mentioned last week.

A canvass today of Mr. Bloomfield, Herman C. Loeffler of the Research Bureau, Fred A. Dakin of the Chamber's Committee on Municipal Finance, and Miss Margaret McSweeney of the League of Women Voters, disclosed all were cordial in their feeling toward the Mayor, but decidedly not convinced, as Mr. Bloomfield phrased it, that the Mayor cannot make faster progress in the direction of economy.

Mr. Bloomfield also supported Miss McSweeney's contention that the Mayor should immediately examine the possible savings to be realized in an overhauling of the City's departments, especially with a view toward further centralization and consolidation.

In line with this, some sentiment was found for giving the Mayor more control over fiscal affairs now outside his jurisdiction, especially in regard to the Elevated system.

Mr. Loeffler agreed that the debt is going down, as the Mayor pointed out to the civic groups Friday, but Mr. Loeffler also noted the fact that the tax rate is going up. Even the $41.50 figure is not accurate, he said, because about $2.70 is borrowed to keep it even at that rate.

Mr. Bloomfield referred to such a rate as "alarming."

Lily Pons Sees Radio Aid To Public Taste

More interest in opera is being manifested today as a result of the radiocasts of the Metropolitan, Lily Pons, coloratura soprano of the Metropolitan, appearing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in a French benefit concert tonight, said in an interview during a noon rehearsal with the Orchestra today.

Miss Pons, wearing a turquoise wool tailored dress with matching redingote and high-crowned felt, said Americans are quick to respond to education, and that the public taste has definitely been raised by broadcasts not only of operas but of symphony programs, so that today the demand is for classical and better music.

"People in far-away countries and cities that could never come to the Metropolitan are being benefited, too," Miss Pons said.

During the tempest of the Marche héroique of Saint-Saëns through which Mr. Koussevitzky was leading the orchestra, Miss Pons confided that the war, keeping many foreign stars abroad, is having the effect of encouraging rising young American talent.

"But then you already have in America the foundations," Miss Pons pointed out.

Miss Pons said she was "impassioned" to go across, but here she has her engagements, as has also her husband, Andre Kostelanetz, whose radiocast tonight she is eagerly awaiting. She likes Boston, where she comes with the opera every year, is anticipating her performance of "Lakmé" Friday night.

Miss Pons will have her mother with her in May,—"and then I will feel much better."

Miss Pons lunched with the French Ambassador to the United States, Count René Doynel de Saint-Quentin, as the guest of Francois Brière, the French Consul, and Mme. Brière, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

She was scheduled to dine there with them tonight. Others at the luncheon, who were also to be at the dinner tonight, were Mrs. Charles R. Codman of Pinckney Street, Chairman of the Executive Committee for tonight's concert, and George Copeland, pianist, known as a specialist in Debussy's music, who is also donating his services tonight.

The four charities to benefit are the American Field Service, American Friends of France, the Défense Contre Avions Canteens, and the American Association for Assistance to French Artists.

Saltonstalls to Visit Children at Colleges

Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall are leaving by plane next Friday to visit their son, Leverett Saltonsall, Jr., at the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, and their daughter, Emily, as Scripps College in Claremont, Calif.

The couple will return to Boston on April 15 from the longest airplane flight which they have ever made.

Their first stop will be in Kentucky. From there they will fly to Los Angeles. The return trip will be made direct from stop-overs according to present plans.

New Dog Track Setup Is Opposed

While Gov. Leverett Saltonstall was refusing comment today on the revised list of stockholders in the first dog racing reorganization, a plea for rejection of the changes as inadequate was made to the State Racing Commission by Mrs. Eleanor L. Johnson, Executive Secretary of the Citizens Committee of Massachusetts.

In a letter to the Commission Mrs. Johnson pointed out that only six of the original 44 stockholders had been dropped, though the objection of the Racing Commission centered on the ownership of the racing outfits, and that the Commission felt the character of the ownership so unsuitable that it had denied racing dates until reform had been brought about.

In the case of one of the half dozen alterations of the stockholders, the change consists of a man's wife taking his place. Other instances of relatives stepping in were also reported today.

Officials of the reorganized racing group appeared to appeal more strongly to Governor Saltonstall than the stockholders, as he said:

"If the Racing Commission approves of these officers whose names have been selected, I do. I know several of these gentlemen personally and I know the others by reputation. I believe they are reputable and high class citizens."

Though Governor Saltonstall's attention was directed to Robert J. Bottomly, counsel for one of the old racing groups, still continuing as a stockholder, and to Martin J. Hays, another dog track attorney, who is under indictment charged with failure to report all his dog-racing receipts in his Federal income tax return, whose wife is now a stockholder, the Governor maintained his unwillingness to comment on the stockholders until after the State Racing Commission holds its first public hearing.

Must Set Date

The Commission will probably meet tomorrow to set a date for hearing on the application of the new organization for 100 days of racing, its Chairman, Charles F. Connors, said today. The hearing, which will be held at Revere, must be advertised a wek in advance.

Such changes as have been made in officials do not get down to the basic issue of ownership, Mrs. Johnson emphasized in her appeal to the Racing Commission, in which she said:

"On Feb. 12, the State Racing Commission rejected 1940 applications for dog racing permits in the State of Massachusetts with the statement, 'The Commission is not satisfied with the present ownership of the dog tracks in Massachusetts.'

"This action, I feel, deserves the hearty commendation and appreciation of the citizens of the State of Massachusetts. In view of the seriousness of the criticism which has been levied upon our Commonwealth in regard to the ownership and management of these tracks, I feel sure that the Racing Commission realizes that it has become a center of interest and a source of public confidence and will not allow the continuance of any such unfortunate situation.

No Real Change

"With such a complete knowledge of the racing conditions in our State, I cannot believe that our Commission will allow itself to be further embarrassed by issuing permits to a reorganized group which retains 38 of the original 44 stockholders, to whom it had previously denied permits. That there are a few changes in the officers does not materially change the situation and leaves with the general public no increased feeling of confidence."

Old Groups Combine

The newly organized Revere Racing Association, which is seeking authorization to operate 100 days of dog racing at Wonderland Park, Revere, is actually a combination of the two racing outfits, the Bay State Greyhound Association, Inc., and the Old Harbor Kennel Club, which conducted dog racing at Revere since 1935 when legalized gambling was inaugurated in Massachusetts.

In the Revere Racing Association are 19 or the 24 stockholders in the Bay State group and 19 out of 20 in the Old Harbor firm. The Bay State and Old Harbor stockholders not included in the new group are Martin Hays, former State Representative and counsel for the Bay State, and Arthur G. Barron of Allston, both now facing trial on income tax evasion charges arising out of dog racing profits; George H. Reynolds, former Bay State General Manager; Richard I. Bailey of Cranston, R. I.; the late Herbert Carrier of Melrose, and William E. Hayes of Swampscott.

Reason for Change

The reorganization is the result of the State Racing Commission's action several weeks ago turning down the applications of the two former Revere outfits because the Commission was not satisfied with the ownership of the groups. Whether the new Association will be approved is problematical.

The Commission's action against the old groups followed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's insistence that Massachusetts dog tracks be operated by reputable Massachusetts citizens.

The officers of the Revere Racing Association are: Edward M. Gallagher, former President of the Boston City Council, President; Ernest W. Soucy, Boston investment broker, Treasurer; Sheldon H. Fairbanks, exposition promoter, Vice-President, and Adnah Neynart, former Secretary of the State Racing Commission, Clerk. The Directors include: Howard C. Davis, and George C. Funk, former President of the Bay State group, both stockholders in the new and old groups.

No Action on Bristol Club

As yet no definite word has been reported regarding the Bristol County Kennel Club, the third dog racing concern the Racing Commission turned down, since the Commission ordered the Bristol organization to rid itself of Florida, Chicago, and California connections.

The Massachusetts Coursing Association, a new group, has offered to purchase the Bristol County track at Dighton for $210,000 but has received no answer regarding the offer.

Modern Office Devices Seen At Business Show

The National Business Show of New England which opened today in the Mechanics Building, gives New Englanders an idea how easy work has become—and how efficient. Formal opening of the display, which will continue five days and nights was performed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

In an atmosphere of bright lights and bunting, the serious business of business—almost all kinds in which a machine is used or can be used—is approached in a streamlined 20th-century fashion.

In order to add dramatic interest, many of the displays are operating. You may see the latest in multigraphing machines ticking out page after page of manuscript that is difficult to tell from printing. Rows of typists rattle at top speed on typewriters, seeking to prove that the brand on which they work is the latest, most modern of all typewriters. And if the old style machine takes too much work—there is the electric which works at the touch of a finger. Another machine will perforate a name card for you in the wink of an eye.

If it is office furniture you are looking for—take your choice. You may have the conventional or the modern. The majority favor the traditional with an air of modernity about it.

Of course, the hit of the show undoubtedly will be the "hear-your-own-voice display. You talk into a telephone set for a minute, at the end of which a light flashes on telling you to stop. After a second you hear your voice coming back to you—and at last you know how you sound to the persons you call on the phone. It is exciting—and apt to be a bit disconcerting.

More than 50 businesses have displays in the current show which is the first of its kind New England has had in many years. Frank E. Tupper, managing director of the show, believes that the exhibition will prove a stimulus to business throughout New England.

French Envoy on Boston Visit Talks on Situation in Balkans

Allied aid to Rumania, if attacked, is likely to be considerably more dramatic, and unencumbered with qualification, than it was to Finland, in the opinion of Count René de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador to the United States.

In Boston today for what he termed "a visit in appreciation of all that Boston is doing for France," the Ambassador spoke candidly of a number of topics ranging from the present tense Balkan situation, the Reynaud Government, and the Port of Boston, to prices at the French Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

Arriving at South Station from Washington at 7:45 this morning, the veteran diplomat, now rounding out 32 years of service, the last two of which have been in the United States, was driven to the Ritz-Carlton where he spent the day greeting local leaders of four organization engaged in helping France. Tonight he will be honor guest at an all-French program, in Symphony Hall, in which the orchestra, under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Lily Pons, and George Copeland, pianist, will participate.

Denying that the recent Cabinet change in France indicates any drastic policy changes Count de Saint-Quentin insisted that effective continuity is being preserved. He pointed out that M. Daladier has now been war minister for four years, and he hazarded the speculation that should another change be required that M. Daladier would resume the Premiership.

The French people, he said, demand this continuity. French opinion, he said, is likely to tell the Government: "You made these changes, we do not know why, now you stay with them."

Asked whether the new Government might be more stern in its attitude toward Italy, the Ambassador replied he didn't believe so. "However," he said rather pointedly, "to be friends, you have to be true."

He said he believed the Allied blockade was a success, but not in itself a measure sufficient to overpower Germany. With the spring, he expects more vivid action, but where it will come he would not guess.

In regard to Rumania he said that the Allies were not trying to press a conflict, and that if Russia should participate in an invasion of that country the Allies would war on Russia with the motive of helping a friend, rather than one of picking a quarrel with the Soviet.

Getting back to local affairs, the Ambassador said it was unlikely that East Boston port facilities would be used soon for the transshipment of horses, as widely reported a few weeks ago. "We have," he said, "determined to hold down on exports of horses for the time being. There are so many other things we need more immediately."

Somebody asked whether the French Pavillon at the Fair would reopen this year.

"Certainly!"

"Will food prices be lower?"

"It is not likely. It costs a good deal to serve really fine food, and the prices were comparable to those charged in the finest New York restaurants for similar food."

The Ambassador expressed his Country's appreciation for the work of the American Field Service, which he said sent 20 ambulances yesterday; to American Friends of France "who have done so much to help with our great refugee problems"; to the Association to Help French Artists, of which Dr. Koussevitsky is head; and the Boston-sponsored Contra-Avion Canteens, which have assisted in keeping up morale against air attack.

The Ambassador returns to Washington tomorrow.

Belmont Benefit For Finland

Friends of Finland in Belmont announce a benefit program for Finnish relief on Friday evening, March 29, at the Belmont high school auditorium.

Col. Edwin H. Cooper will present his colored motion picture of "Finland—From Helsinki to Lapland," and there will be a talk by Jay R. Benton, Honorary Chairman for the benefit.

Mrs. Jaakko J. Mikkola, member of the Board of Directors of the International Institute and Secretary of the International Relations Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is chairman of the committee in charge of the affair.

Mrs. Mikkola, who is the wife of the Harvard track coach and former Finnish runner, says, "I know that now during even a questionable 'peace,' the conditions in my country are heart-rending. A half million people are homeless in Finland that was so well in order, so prosperous and peace-loving and devout. It is hard to believe."

Bay State Women To Sing at N. Y. Fair

NEW YORK—The 36 blended voices of the Massachusetts State Women's Glee Club will be heard at the World's Fair of 1940, in New York, on May 17. The "Forty Fair" will open May 11. The Massachusetts State unit features a girls' trio and six special singers, according to Miss Barbara Critchett, Manager. The group will headline an "Alumnae Day" program.

The combined Brown-Pembroke Glee Club and the University of Maryland Glee Club will also participate in choral programs at the Fair during early May.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in Old Belfry Club Hall, Forest and Muzzey Streets, Lexington, 8 p. m.

Free Public Lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the New High School, Converse Street, Palmer, 8:15 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
Maurice Evans in "King Richard II." With Donald Randolph, Emmett Rogers, Charles Dalton, Sydney Smith and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (One week only.)

Shubert—
"Higher and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"An International Incident," starring Ethel Barrymore. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"Mulatto," by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones. Presented by a New York Company. A play of miscegenation. 8:30.

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Raffles," featuring David Niven. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "High School," with Jane Withers. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village—
"Money to Burn," with the Gleason Family. 2, 5, 8:10. Also "The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, and George Brent. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
"Balalaika," starring Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Raffles," with David Niven. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney's "The Autograph Hound." 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"I Take This Woman," featuring Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Fenway: 2:15, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Fenway: 1:20, 4:50, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. 9:15, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Millionaire Playboy," featuring Joe Penner. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:35, 9:10.

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Women Without Names," featuring Ellen Drew, Robert Paige, and Judith Barrett. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 9:45 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The House of Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay, George Sanders, Nan Grey, Vincent Price, and Dick Foran. 11:15 a. m., 3:20, 7:30. Also "Black Friday," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 10 a. m., 2:05, 6:15, 10:25. Stage: Minevitch's Original Harmonica Rascals, Fred Lightner and Rosella, Holland and Hart. 12:45, 4:55, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Siege," "Pete Smith—Skiing," "Old Natchez, Mississippi," "Betty Hutton Musical Comedy," latest newsreels and other short.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dr. Ehrich's Magic Bullet," Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Raffles," starring David Niven. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25 4:45, 8:10. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

State—
"Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:45. Also "Outside Three-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
Laurel and Hardy in "A Chump at Oxford." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Human Monster," with Bela Lugosi. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20 8:55.

Tremont—
"Only Angels Have Wings," with Cary Grant and Jean Arthur. Also "Jezebel," with Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Telepix Cinema—
"March of Time," "Thibaud's Violin," "Tour of Paris and the Virgin Islands," "Blitzkrieg at Warsaw." Cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

University—
Don Ameche and Andrea Leeds in "Swanee River." 3:05, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love!" 1:45 5:10, 8:35. Also "Virgil in the Night." 3:50, 6:15, 9:40.

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Music

Symphony Hall—
French benefit concert by Lily Pons, soprano; George Copeland, pianist, assisted by an ensemble of Boston Symphony Orchestra members. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:45.

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Program by the students of the School. 8:15. Open to the public without charge.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mr. Frederick Wing, bass; Mr. Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on the American Rooms by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Easter Sunday Services Draw Huge Throngs

While Easter Sunday in Boston was one of the coldest in years, the thousands who turned out for Sunrise or Church services were warmed by speakers from the pulpit who were unanimous in expounding the need for adherence to Christian principles in a world darkened by war and strife.

Because of the extreme cold the usual Easter morning service on Boston Common was held in Tremont Temple Baptist Church under the combined auspices of the Salvation Army and the Trimount Union of Christian Endeavor Societies.

In the metropolitan area of Boston, however, Protestant groups braved the cold and held their Sunrise services. In Quincy and Waltham people gathered and carried through the special out-of-door programs arranged. Heavy winter coats and wool blankets were the order of the morning.

The churches were packed all day as continuous services were held.

Boston's much vaunted Easter Parade was literally "iced" out. A few of the hardy walked briskly along the Mall, but were forced to cover new frocks, or suits, as the case might be, with heavy overcoats. The women sported new hats, however, but found the brisk March wind a bit too playful for such flimsy head pieces. Churchgoers wore their spring clothes, but the majority of people headed directly for their warm homes after the services.

Boston and its immediate vicinity, despite the blustery winds and sub-freezing temperatures, was more fortunate than such places as New York, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Below zero temperatures were recorded throughout these regions and heavy snowfalls impeded traffic in Maine.

The Weather Bureau sees little relief for New England from the present cold spell. While the weather will remain clear tonight and tomorrow the weatherman said that it is likely to be even colder tonight than last night.

Mount Washington posted a 30 below temperature for the week end and was in the path of a 136-mile-an-hour wind.

Fine Furs Apparel *and* Accessories

for Men and Women

Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited

Toronto Montreal Quebec Winnipeg

An 'Easter Parade' in Rural Massachusetts

Easter Sunday in Ashfield

Although town and State plows worked steadily throughout the community all week end, the coming of Sunday found drifts several feet high lining both sides of the roads and a strong wind caused more drifting. The result made pedestrian and vehicular traffic difficult.

Another Brilliant Sky Show in Prospect

Continued from Page 1

purpose at Tromsoe, Norway, where photographic studies are being made. Under Dr. Thomas H. Johnson of the Bartol Research Foundation an expedition to northern Canada has succeeded in photographing the lights in color.

References to the display's similarity to neon lighting are not as far-fetched as one might think. Neon lighting is accomplished in a partly evacuated tube in which atoms of neon gas are excited when a current of electricity is passed through.

So it is in the earth's ionosphere, that region above the stratosphere where radio waves find their ceiling. The ionosphere acts as a "neon" tube, the Aurora being a prolonged flash of "current" from a discharge of high voltage stored up from solar magnetic storms.

Such electrical energy is attracted to the earth's magnetic poles in the main, but there is sufficient voltage spread through the nonpolar atmosphere to cause excitation of ionized atoms for a considerable distance south. To human eyes this appears as visible light.

Performed Remarkably

During the sunspot maximum two years ago the Aurorae, both Borealis and Australis performed remarkbly with all three types of display, arch, curtains and streamers. They were particularly spectacular above the Arctic and below the Antarctic circles.

Physicists as well as astronomers are interested in the problems for many reasons, principally communications. Dr. A. M. Skellet of Bell Telephone Laboratories has devised a "Coronaviser" apparatus which enables him to artificially bring about an eclipse of the sun. This is accomplished with television apparatus. By observing the corona of the sun in full daylight, Dr. Skellet believes it will be possible to detect electrical disturbances on the sun before they effect communications on earth.

If his methods and theories are right, it will mean that when such disturbances are forecast, communications authorities can be warned and important traffic rerouted or accomplished beforehand.

Another method of investigation under trial is that of Dr. B. Lyot of Meudon Observatory, France. Working with a specially constructed telescope at the summit of Pic du Midi in the Pyrenees, and blotting out the image of the sun with a dark disc, he has obtained photographs of the sun showing some of the features of the inner corona.

Wool Receipts Almost Double

Port of Boston Business

Receipts of wool from overseas in the Massachusetts Cutoms district, thus far this fiscal year, are nearly twice as heavy as those of the etnire preceding 12 months, according to figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

With three months still to go in this fiscal year Boston received 114,999,360 pounds of wool while Lawrence received 12,941,906 pounds and Worcester 512,466 pounds. This is a total for the district of 128,453,732 pounds.

Last year for the full 12 months Boston received 62,548,859 pounds, Lawrence 5,374,995 and Worcester 210,947 pounds, a total for the district for the full year of 68,134,801 pounds.

The figures for the port of Boston alone this past week fell off from the corresponding period a year ago.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending Mar. 23,1940	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$2,173,292	$2,867,328
Imports for warehouse	525,226	795,046
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	553,837	686,736
Duties collected	455,259	453,599
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,819,266	3,554,362
	Fiscal year July 1 to Mar. 23	Year ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	114,999,360	44,416,060
Duties collected	$25,525,853	$16,000,902

Points Submitted By Fishermen

Counter proposals of the members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, American Federation of Labor affiliate, on several points of a proposed working agreement for the ensuing year were submitted by union delegates to the fishing trawler owners this afternoon in a joint meeting at the Boston Fish Pier.

The owners submitted a list of proposals to the union last Friday for consideration by the union men over the week end.

The results of the meeting today will be taken to the men at a conference in East Boston tomorrow morning, according to Capt. Patrick McHugh of the fishermen's union.

B. U. Choristers Leave Today on Concert Trip

The sixth annual spring tour of Boston University's Choral Art Society will begin today when 36 members of the choir and their Director, Dr. H. Augustine Smith, leave on a 2,500-mile concert trip.

Founded 10 years ago by Dr. Smith, professor of church music in the College of Music, the group will make 10 appearances during the week-long tour. The first engagement is scheduled for tonight at the Trinity Methodist Church, Springfield, and will be followed by concerts in North Tonawanda and Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, and Toledo, Ohio, Aurora, Chicago, Naperville, Ill., the latter the birthplace of Dr. Smith.

EATON'S

Fashions Flower at EATON'S . . . . .

In spite of a wartime Spring, triumphs are reported from the fashion front! Paris and New York designers have made fashion history! EATON'S has co-operated by rushing in the gay, beautiful, new fashions—for your happy 1940 Spring!

All the EATON stores are en fete for the blithe Easter season—charmingly decorated, thrillingly ready to transform you, your family, your home—into exciting new personalities!

Whenever in Toronto, Montreal, or Winnipeg, or wherever there is an EATON Store—be sure to make it your shopping headquarters.

T. EATON Co LIMITED

for Rough Going and . . On Time!

Shockproof, waterproof, stainless steel cased watch, fitted with a fine precision movement, which will serve long and faithfully under the most trying circumstances.

Birks Principal Cities in Canada Birks-Ellis-Ryrie, Toronto Birks-Dingwall, Winnipeg

Drive Against Illegal Signs Ready to Start

State support of a civic campaign to clear the landscape of unauthorized billboards was announced today by Roger D. Swaim, Chairman of the Billboard Committee of the Massachusetts Civic League. Work on the purge starts April 1.

Illegalities that will be hunted up include failure to obtain permits and violation of set-back requirements. The State Department of Public Works has given assurance of its co-operation.

Reports and photographs of erring billboards will be welcomed by the Civic League, Mr. Swaim said.

Counterfeit Bill Reception Drops

Sharp drop in the number of counterfeit bills passed in New England and the rest of the country during the past few months is reported by Harry J. Barker, supervisor for the New England district of the Federal Secret Service

Only $55 in counterfeit bills were gathered in by the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston, clearing house in such matters for all New England, in the first week in March, as against seizures that at times have run as high as $1,000 a week. For the entire country, counterfeits apprehended during the opening week of March totalled $1,662.

As further protection against counterfeiting, the Secret Service has allotted a million circulars to New England in a national drive it is initiating to educate the public in detection of counterfeits, known as the "Know Your Money" campaign. Posters with counterfeit and genuine bills of denominations from $1 to $100 will be displayed in local banks and schools, Mr. Barker said.

Civil Service Test To Be Investigated

Inquiry into published charges that marks reported by Ulysses J. Lupien, Civil Service Director, differed from marks received in tests by six leading candidates for a State post was announced today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the Associated Press reported.

The Governor said he would ask his Assistant Secretary, Edward D. Sirois, to look into allegations made in connection with examinations given for the $5,000-a-year position of Director of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Division of the Public Utilities Department.

Mr. Saltonstall had been questioned concerning a report that charges had been laid before the Civil Service Commission by Joseph Riceman, Employment Office Manager of the Unemployment Compensation Division, after a check of the examination. More than 500 candidates took the test.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Talk; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Mayor Lyons, Cambridge	"I Love a Mystery"	News commentator	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra;	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial drama	Vass Family	Popular music	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	interviews	Lou: songs; orchestra.	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; symphony orch.	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Piano duet
9:00 Theater: Barbara	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Dr. Glenn Frank, talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Stanwyck and Fred	mystery drama	program	Dr. Glenn Frank, talk	cal Album"
9:30 MacMurray in "Re-	Cleveland Pre-Opera	Alec Templeton Time:	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 member the Night"	Concert; guest solo-	piano; chorus; orch.	tra; vocalist	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	ists and orch.; Wilfred	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Pelletier, conductor	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum; Sen.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm";	Elias Breskin's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather	Vandenberg, Michigan	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Lee Geyer, Calif.	"Bridge of Sighs"
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	"Bridge of Sighs"
11:45 Eddie Duchin's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Opportunity"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Good News"	Musicale	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star News"
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Music programs	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00 Popular music	News; organ music	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15 Women's chorus of	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30 U. of No. Carolina	"Dress Rehearsal"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Dress Rehearsal"	"Musical Roundup"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News.
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"Life Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	Buddy Clark, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15 "Life Begins"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Piano soloist
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Aloha Land"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	"Notebook"; talk	Household talk	Francis Craig's Orch.	"Songs You Like"
1:45 "Road of Life"	Sketch; music	Household talk	Pegeen Fitzgerald	"Tex and Slim"
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"Concert Hall of the	Hymn recital	News Service	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Air"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1915"	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Milton Kaye, organist	Piano soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Zeke Manners and His	Oleander Quartet
3:15 Bowdoin Glee Club	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Gang	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cincone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Network speaker	Organ recital
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "Know Your State"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	The McFarland Twins	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Mati-	Massachusetts League of	"Lorenzo Jones"	The McFarland Twins	Vocal recital
4:45 nee: music	Women Voters	"Young Widder Jones"	"Book a Week"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Children's Stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	Gene and Glenn	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Music; weather	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	String orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00 "Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	comment	tonini's Orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Mozart Concert Series:	"Let's Dance"
8:45 Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers.	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Popular quiz	"This War"; talk	"Variety Hour"
9:15 "We, the People"	"John Fitch," drama	Popular quiz	Relay from France	"Variety Hour"
9:30 Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Celebrity Minstrels"	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	"Variety Hour"
9:45 Nan Wynn, songs.	"Celebrity Minstrels"	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	"Variety Hour"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	N. E. Talks It Over:	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Rangers Stanley Cup	News Service
10:15 H. Horlick's Or.	forum; questions	land; orchestra	playoff	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	N. E. Talks It Over:	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	forum; questions	house"; drama; music	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Russ Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; Weather; talk	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30 Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jergen's Orchestra	News Service

Student Leaders

Gale Rice

John M. Haskell

Miss Rice of Worcester, Mass., has been elected President of the Women's Student Government at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. She is a member of the Junior Class and has been active in dramatic and musical organizations. She was recently awarded a B sweater by the Women's Athletic Association for proficiency in basketball, tennis, and other sports.

Mr. Haskell of Northeast Harbor, Maine, has been chosen President of the Student Council. He was also elected Treasurer of next year's Senior Class and Treasurer of the Politics Club. Mr. Haskell is a varsity baseball and basketball player.

N. H. Taxable Values Off

CONCORD, N. H., March 25 (AP) —The State Tax Commission reported today a drop of $3,277,154 in taxable valuation in New Hampshire in 1939, and predicted that further declines in taxable valuation would be noted this year.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Farm and Garden Shop is one of those little shops that are the joy of all women. And we practically defy you not to be able to find at least three things you'll actually buy while you're in there; such is the fascination and variety of the merchandise.

The shop is right there at 39 Newbury Street . . . which means that it's not far from the Ritz Carlton. And the day we were in we found parking space; which is always something to give a couple of hurrahs about! Lots of the merchandise has been hand-made, as well as home-made, and we should probably mention the preserves and jellies and cakes and cookies first of all. Because they typify the shop; being of course "like mother used to make." It's a good idea to keep the place in mind, because you can keep a supply of preserves on hand from their supply at all times. And drop in occasionally for extra-special delicacies at holiday time.

Next come all the garden supplies . . . more tools for weeds and so forth than we had ever seen before. And all kinds of cutting shears, together with those handy Kreme Skin gloves that have served gardeners (and those who never step into one for that matter) for years. They're the gloves that are so treated that all the time you're wearing them, they're putting a little cream into your hands. All kinds of tricky little markers for your petunias and nasturtans are there . . . and the nicest kind of a basket (marked down to $1.50 now) for actual picking of the flowers. You see it's on a cane that has a spear point end, so you just push it into the ground while you're filling your basket. Then there are heavy woven Italian baskets for gathering fruit, among other things. A whole showcase of baby things will take care of that problem of what to give the neighbor's new baby, and the little in-between would surely look cunning in one of their handmade pinafores. Balsam pillows bring summer right into your home now, in case you'd like to rush the season (and it looks as if somebody would have to!); and door stops, hearth brushes and bedroom slippers are but a few more of the items that make up the interest. Incidentally, we thought that most of the prices were more than reasonable. In fact in some cases we even wondered how they did it!

New Beauty Salon Has Everything

Jordan Marsh has a new Beauty Salon. Reached by a short graceful curving staircase, which brings you into the Harper Method Salon, where you can gaze at yourself under a fluorescent light that's absolutely shadowless, as you go about the business of having your hair taken care of by one of the Harper Method girls. You can have yourself a Zotos machineless permanent, dry your hair under a noiseless dryer, and then reach out for a special Revlon manicure; complete with the latest color polish and all. And if all this isn't enough you can even trip out with a new make-up . . . applied á la Marie Earle.

Stylish Shoes At Low Prices

Not that we don't think women of all ages will be interested . . . but we imagine the mothers of all the Junior Misses around will be more than interested to know that Filene's has a new Shoe Annex, in which they sell "New Fashion" shoes for a matter of $1.99 and $2.39. Which ought to be welcome prices for mothers who find their fashion-conscious young daughters calling on them for new shoes almost constantly. They aren't limited in styles, though they are in price. For there are gabardines, side-lace sport shoes (the last word for the younger set, we understand), kidskins, sandal wedgies with cut-out heel, and a width of snakeskin set in the odd, but comfortable heel, sensible oxfords and so on, from which to choose.

Here Are Flowers For the Spring Bonnet

The flowers that bloom in the spring . . . are all up at Ethel Atkins Millinery Salon, on her delicious little hats. (At 344 Boylston Street, upstairs.) Regardless of whether you're looking for lilies-of-the-valley, or deep purple violets. With flattering veils. One in pale green matches the leaves of the lilies-of-the-valley, and is most feminine. Of course there are also all-felt and all-straw bonnets, too; but these are the hats that have the "lift" so necessary to one's wardrobe at this time of the year! And at the same time it's a shop where you aren't made to feel that you're not welcome again if you don't buy the first time.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Harbor Sewage Project Delayed

Neil McDonald of Quincy, a member of the special commission established to construct $10,000,000 worth of sewage treatment works in Boston harbor, said today that Governor Saltonstall would not request immediate organization of the group.

He said that the Governor believed the commission would be in a position to function properly and request Federal assistance if and when Congress makes the funds available. Metropolitan District Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman is chairman of the special group.

Some State officials believe, Mr. McDonald declared, that the Metropolitan District Commission should request Federal funds when the engineering studies now in progress are completed while others differ on the actual authority Commissioner Hultman has as chairman.

Agent of Boston Protests Russell

Harvard's appointment of Bertrand Russell, English philosopher and mathematician, to the post of William James Lecturer on Philosophy is opposed as a violation of the State Constitution by Thomas Dorgan, Legislative Agent for the City of Boston, in a letter to Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, made public today.

A similar struggle is raging over a permanent appointment offered Mr. Russell by the College of the City of New York. The William James Lectureship is a temporary post, awarded each year to a different teacher for the purpose of encouraging the study of subjects allied to philosophy.

If Harvard persists in its appointment, it "will take the consequences," Mr. Dorgan declared today. He admitted, however, that no "positive steps" were contemplated.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, March 26

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of Natural Science Research Review."
7:15 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: advanced course.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—"Introduction and Fugue." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 10.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; light music; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 8.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"The Empire at War." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Eindhoven—9:35 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News, 2RO3, 31.15 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Full news bulletin. GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TBP11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

For Beautiful Footwear

Shop at

Owens & Elmes LIMITED

151 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

When the talk swings to fine Shirts—

"SEA ISLAND" SHIRTS $5

Men who appreciate finer things will find much to admire in "Sea Island" shirts. Simpson's has "Sea Islands" —woven from the finest cotton yarns obtainable in the world. They look and feel like silk . . . and are available in a host of distinctive custom-type designs or plain white. Superbly tailored in attached and separate collar styles. Each $5.

Simpson's TORONTO

Shoe Pay Base Affects 2,000 N. E. Factories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—More than 2,000 shoe factories in New England and elsewhere are affected by the Wage-Hour ruling establishing a minimum wage of 35 cents in the industry, and to enforce this regulation "will be quite a job of policing," according to Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator.

This large number of factories in an industry that is "highly competitive" was an important reason for establishing a minimum wage in the industry, in addition to the fundamental objective of improving the lot of low-scale employees, Colonel Fleming said.

Shoe workers numbering more than 60,000 are affected by the minimum wage regulation, which becomes effective April 29. About 21,000 of these are located in New England and substantial numbers are located in the St. Louis area.

Colonel Fleming estimated the total number of industrial workers employed at a special minimum wage in the Nation will be more than 300,000 when the shoe regulations are effective. These workers are employed in the textile, hosiery, millinery, and knitted wear industries, for all of which special minimums have been fixed.

Colonel Fleming stressed that this minimum wage for the shoe industry, as in other industries, "will do much to protect employers who have been endeavoring to maintain decent wages."

The Administrator disclosed that 12,000 shoe workers in Massachusetts, 5,000 in New Hampshire, and 4,000 in Maine were receiving less than 35 cents an hour in 1939.

The 40,000 other shoe workers in the Nation likewise below the new minimum are scattered through Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, and Ohio. There are relatively few shoe establishments and shoe workers in southern states.

The present minimum-wage regulations for the shoe industry differ from regulations imposed during the NRA. In that period minimum wages were classified as to sex, men receiving 37½ cents an hour, and women 32½ cents. Likewise there was a classification with varying rates of pay according to population of communities.

Colonel Fleming stressed that the present statute requires the same minimum wage for men and women and that the committee which recommended the industry's minimum wage decided against population classifications.

Boston to Become The Home Port For Ocean-Going Craft

Preliminary steps to give Boston deep sea merchant ships that this port might be represented once again in the ports of the seven seas, as it was in the days of the clipper ships, were taken at the Custom House today. Notice of intent to document the modern C-2 type cargo ship Sea Witch and also the Shooting Star, at Boston, was filed by the United States Maritime Commission.

Both vessels bear the names of old-time clipper ships, and the selection of Boston as their home port was due to efforts of the Boston Port Authority, which is seeking to have more of the new, fast, merchant ships being built in the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine program, "home-ported" at Boston.

Building at the yards of the Tampa Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Tampa, Fla., the two vessels are 435 feet long, 63 feet beam, and 31 feet depth of hold. The Sea Witch was launched Oct. 31, the first ship built at that yard under the Maritime Commission's expansion program. Original plans of the Commission were to allocate the two craft to the American Pioneer Line, recently taken over by the United States Lines.

N. H. Registration Of Autos Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Automobile registrations in New Hampshire for the new year are running about 10,000 ahead of the same time in 1939, according to figures released by the State Motor Vehicle Commissioner.

As of March 21 approximately 43,000 1940-41 registrations for pleasure cars had been issued, and this represents a gain of about 10,000 over the same date last year. In spite of this early flow of registrations, it is expected that there will be a last-minute rush as usual.

The Motor Vehicle Department attributes the earlier registration this year to the fact that the last session of the State Legislature altered the laws covering registration of motor vehicles so that cars registered for the year 1939-40 ending March 31 may attach 1940-41 plates on and after March 1 in spite of the fact that they are not required until April 1.

Boston Mason Felicitated

Felicitations are literally pouring into the Boston Masonic Temple for Frederick W. Hamilton, who completed 25 years of service as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts on March 13. Mr. Hamilton was Master of Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in 1910—the charter of which was signed by Grand Master and patriot Paul Revere—and later served as Deputy Grand Master. The title of Honorary Past Grand Master was bestowed upon him a few years ago.

Trailer Colony Is Modern Gypsy Counterpart

By a Staff Photographer

Trailers Come and Go on Modern "Romany Trail"

1. Mrs. Elizabeth Lee's trailer camp, Revere, Mass., as seen from atop her home. 2. Some of "Trailertown's" children at play. Young man in swing, left, Bruce London. Beside him, Bobbie Harris. Girls behind the swings, left, Lilah Ruth Bailey, and (right) Kathleen Gene Gamble, seventh-grade pupils at the James A. Garfield School. 3. In spite of "Trailertown's" spring mud, and a new baby at "home," Mrs. Mary G. Cleveland finds time to hang out the family wash. 4. Home life in a trailer: Mrs. Joseph Lee, Jr., reading stories to Chummy, camp dog, between housekeeping chores. 5. Mrs. Elizabeth Lee (right) doing a little experimental spring gardening with the help of Mrs. Mabel D. Shue, Mansfield, Ohio, one of Mrs. Lee's tenants, in front of Mrs. Shue's trailer.

Open Road 'Frontier' Families Tarry in Colony at Revere

Down in Revere there's a trailer colony which shows that America's frontier life isn't all a thing of the past.

If one craves the gypsy life, it seems to be the style to hit the trail in a trailer—the old Romany trail with trimmings.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lee is the proprietor of this particular trailer colony, which has now waxed strong with 40 trailer families, the women busy keeping house and the men busy getting to work on time—for most occupants of the trailers are employed.

Your house is your hotel when you pull up stakes and roll along—and meantime, your hotel is your house.

It's fun at Mrs. Lee's, anyway, all the trailerites claim. Place for the children to play, a laundry, and drying yard for the family wash; room to move about; even enough ground for a garden—of sorts. Not a few have their names on their trailers—one family has their name "growing up" from a painted tulip bed.

Colony Just Happened

Like Topsy, Mrs. Lee's trailer colony "jest growed."

"I didn't have an 'idea' for a trailer camp," Mrs. Lee smiled. She has a generous air about her that is attractive.

"One day about three years ago," Mrs. Lee said, walking along over the boards that serve as sidewalks in this, the trailer's muddy season, "a woman came along with a trailer and stuck her head out the car. She'd seen our yard and asked if they could park here.

"It was getting along toward evening and I said all right, never dreaming what'd come of it. Next day, off they went pleased as Punch, and next thing I knew they were back with 15 more trailers."

Most of Mrs. Lee's tenants are show people, although several heads of families are employed at the Navy Yard. Everybody works odd hours. Mrs. Lee is used to their comings and goings. Some of the men have to be at work at six; others, not until three in the afternoon. Show people get up when they please, unless they have an engagement. Children go to school, mothers buy from "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker," as the market comes to their homes.

Juggling Comes Handy

Many of Mrs. Lee's show people, it seems, are part of a juggling act of one kind or another. Maybe that's why they're so good at trailer life, where you have to juggle things around more or less to fit into the compact space. Everything is within arm's reach, with gasoline stove, icebox and sink at one end, combination sleeping and living quarters at the other, and, in between, something that passes as a dinette but which can be made up into two extra beds at night, with sliding door to shut the section off as a separate room.

"The children are after me all the time to turn my house into a community center and live in a trailer myself," Mrs. Lee declared, nodding to her young daughter-in-law, May (Mrs. Joseph Lee, Jr.), who came down the "walk" just then with a dishpan from a gray trailer near the house. A grinning young man standing in mud by a truck there turned out to be Mrs. Lee's son, Joseph, Jr.

"But I tell 'em my own kitchen isn't big enough for me," she laughed. Mrs. Lee is an enterprising person. Besides rent from her trailer families (each trailer pays $2.50 a week, plus electricity, she says), she also sells new and reconditioned trailers.

Her one pet is Chummy, a nondescript dog whose color was once white, whose nature is placid, and whose chief trick is sitting up and "begging." Chummy is the favorite of all the children.

Small children of school age go to nearby Wolcott school, older ones to James A. Garfield.

Almost Like a Show

Picture the scene. Down the line of trailers, perhaps Paul and Petite are going through their hand-balancing act, while Zeller and Wilburn (popularly styled as the "Hat-o-Maniacs") juggle hats and have a great time keeping their hand in. From one "back yard" come the voices of Adler and Dunbar, wisecracking their way through their new comedy act. And above it all, the dulcet tones of the xylophone, played by the Stenards.

If now and then the boards resound to the tapping of "The Dancing Donovans," nobody seems to mind. Somewhat the worse for a generous spattering of mud stands the car of the two Kays. On top of this they are wont, says Mrs. Lee, to do their skating act. Dick Breed rehearses his orchestra in the impromptu community.

Mrs. Lee, who has what is called stage presence herself, says her only connection with the theater is through her daughter-in-law, who broke up a hoop-juggling act to get married.

"My show people come for two weeks, then maybe they'll have a two weeks' engagement in Maine and two weeks in New Hampshire, then they're back with me again," Mrs. Lee said.

Canadian Co-Ops to Be Talk Topic March 27

Canadian co-operatives organizations, and the rapid progress of the movement in the maritime provinces, will be the subject of a talk by Prof. A. B. MacDonald, Associate Director of the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia, at Soden Hall, Boston University, on March 27.

His talk, which is entitled, "Latest Progress of the Antigonish Movement," will be accompanied by motion pictures taken by the Harmon Foundation of New York, and is being given under the auspices of the New England Federation of Co-operatives.

Machine Tested in Boston Shows Purity of Raw Wool

Mechanism perfected by United States Treasury Department chemists for two and a half years, and which is calculated to make more accurate the determination of wool fiber as differentiated from grease, dirt, burrs, sand and other impurities, in the bales that are imported into this country, was shown to customs officials and wool men today.

The exhibition was at the Appraisers' Stores building, Atlantic and Northern Avenues, where it will be used to help federal appraisers determine how much duty to assess on the wool imports. Duty is assessed on the "clean content." Heretofore, expert examiners have done the work by hand, and some have become so proficient that they can tell by the feeling of the fiber what part of a wool producing country the shipment came from.

James W. Kelley of Belmont, an examiner for 25 years, and John J. Lenehan of Malden, who has been doing the work for 10 years, have provided the estimates of "clean content" wool in each bale, so that appraisers might assess a specific duty. James L. Dunn of Winchester is the Chief Appraiser.

Boston Gets Most Wool

Boston is the chief wool importing center of the United States, and, normally, receives 100,000,000 pounds of wool annually. This amount, under emergency circumstances, has been as high as 300,000,000 pounds. The Government collects an average of $16,000,000 annually on wool duties, which are as high as 34 cents a pound on apparel wools, while carpet wools are admitted free of duty.

Trial tests of the new mechanism, which is electrically operated, indicates satisfactory performance, say customs men, who aver that tables can be arranged from the tests for guidance of future operators of the machine.

The machine includes a steel tube with razor blades that penetrates a bale of wool, cutting out a sample, in four to eight seconds. That sample is then submitted to a laboratory test in the machine. A dry cleaning by solvents removes the bulk of the impurities and the solvents are then dried, recovered and refined for additional use.

Tests Prove Satisfactory

The sample is then scoured, rinsed, dried and conditioned, so that it can then be weighed and the amount of "clean content" of the entire bale be estimated with greater accuracy than in the past, according to Government claims. The machine does the entire work in 20 seconds.

Several trial tests with Australian and South African wools have been made, and out of three sample operations, it was found that the results did not vary more than a small fraction of 1 per cent. This showing, according to customs men, should prove more satisfactory to importers who occasionally object to the federal claim of "clean content."

Samples of wool imported at Philadelphia and New York, are to be sent to Boston in moisture proof containers, tested out in the new machine and returned to the ports of entry, with the results of the tests, the Government officials announce.

Natural Seedings Of Woods Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass. — Massachusetts wood-lot owners have been warned by Robert B. Parmenter, Massachusetts State College extension forester, not to be too hasty in setting out new plantings of forest trees or replanting hurricane damaged areas.

"Natural seedings of hardwoods, white pine, spruce, and hemlock are coming in where growing conditions permit and nature may do a better job than man of fitting trees to growing conditions," Mr. Parmenter declared.

He pointed out that improving growing woodlands may prove more profitable than setting out new trees during the next year or two since the supply of young trees is limited. "A year or two is not much in the life of a forest stand," Mr. Parmenter said, "and it may be wise in many cases to make a thorough study of soil and growing conditions before setting out new trees."

Using white pine as an example, the forester stated that it grows better in a natural seeding of 2,000 or 3,000 trees to the acre than in a man-made planting of only a thousand or so.

Wool Manufacturers To Celebrate April 4

Observance of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, will be held in Boston April 4, at the Copley-Plaza, it is announced at the Boston office. Several cities were considered for the meeting, including Washington, D. C.

The annual meeting was postponed to April 4 in order better to prepare for a fitting observance.

New Rail Fare In Effect On Lines in N. E.

Communters probably noticed it first—the new two-cent railroad fare. And they tucked the half-a-cent saving under the old rate back in the pocket toward a summer vacation, or something.

In line with general Eastern railroad rate reductions, effective today, New England railroads came down to two-cents a mile for coach travel. But they have not followed the leaders to the extent of declaring a lower rate, diminishing to 1½ cents, for the round trip.

As Frank Van Ummerson, Chairman of the New England Passenger Association, explained it, "It is the prevailing opinion of the New England lines that adoption of round trips on the so-called 'dimishing scale basis' (1½c a mile), which will be in effect in other territories, would not adequately suit the characteristic short-haul traffic in New England.

"On the diminishing scale basis," Mr. Van Ummerson continued, "no reduction is made for journeys under 100 miles, and the average round-trip in New England is much shorter than this distance. On trips to and from New England that extend into other territory, the passenger will get the benefit of the reduced fare in effect in that territory."

New England roads have launched a campaign to increase their patronage on a basis of the new "common cents" fare of two cents a mile.

The Pullman rate of three cents a mile throughout New England and the Eastern states remains the same, however.

Western roads already have a two-cent-a-mile coach fare, with reductions on round trips. Southern roads' coach fare is 1½ cents with a three-cent Pullman rate.

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Political Interest in Maine Centers in Farley's Visit

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Political interest in Maine, this week, of course centers upon Bangor where, Friday and Saturday, Democrats will have their State convention.

Interest in the Democratic convention is enhanced by the presence of Postmaster General James A. Farley as National keynoter and particularly because of his Presidential possibilities. Mr. Farley, in his several visits to Maine has made a fine impression upon Democratic leaders and is believed to have an excellent standing among the rank-and-file party voters.

It is felt there is a possibility Mr. Farley may make a bid at the convention for support of the Maine delegation although Democratic leaders have declined to state whether any attempt will be made at the convention to definitely instruct the delegation. Mr. Farley will address the convention March 30, sharing the program with National Committeeman F. Harold Dubord, Fulton J. Redman, the gubernatorial candidate, and former Gov. Louis J. Brann.

Republican Split Seen

One of the most important matters State party leaders will discuss at the convention will be a candidate for the United States Senate. With a heated primary contest between Governor Barrows and Representative Ralph O. Brewster threatening to split the Republican Party seriously, Democratic leaders are out to make the most of it. There seems to be a feeling that a comeback is in order.

Recalling 1932 and the manner in which former Governor Brann led the party out of the political doldrums straight into office for four years, it is said there is some sentiment to start a move to draft Mr. Brann for the Senate race. The former Governor has repeatedly declined to comment on his plans but it may be significant that at no time has he denied that he may be a candidate for the Senate.

Convention observers will be watching closely for any demonstration which may indicate a leaning toward Mr. Brann, recalling the ovation occorded him when he was drafted to oppose Senator Wallace H. White in the last Senatorial contest. But it is understood there are others with eyes on the nomination and should Mr. Brann prove unreceptive it is understood the Party might turn either to State Chairman Fred H. Lancaster or, possibly, to Paul Thurston of Bethel, likewise a staunch Party supporter.

C. I. O. Victory

The overwhelming victory scored by the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Textile Workers Union of America in the balloting last week to determine the exclusive bargaining agency for employees of the Pepperell Mills at Biddeford was hailed by C. I. O. leaders as definite indication that Maine is far more union-minded than previous efforts to organize its basic industrial workers has indicated. Out of 2,117 eligible voters, 1,418 elected the C. I. O. affiliate as their bargaining agency against 582 in opposition.

George Jabar, the Union's director for Maine, on basis of the results obtained by months of peaceful, quiet organization efforts, declared that a similarly peaceful but none less intensive campaign will be opened in Lewiston mills which employ some 5,000 workers.

Springfield to Lose Trolleys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

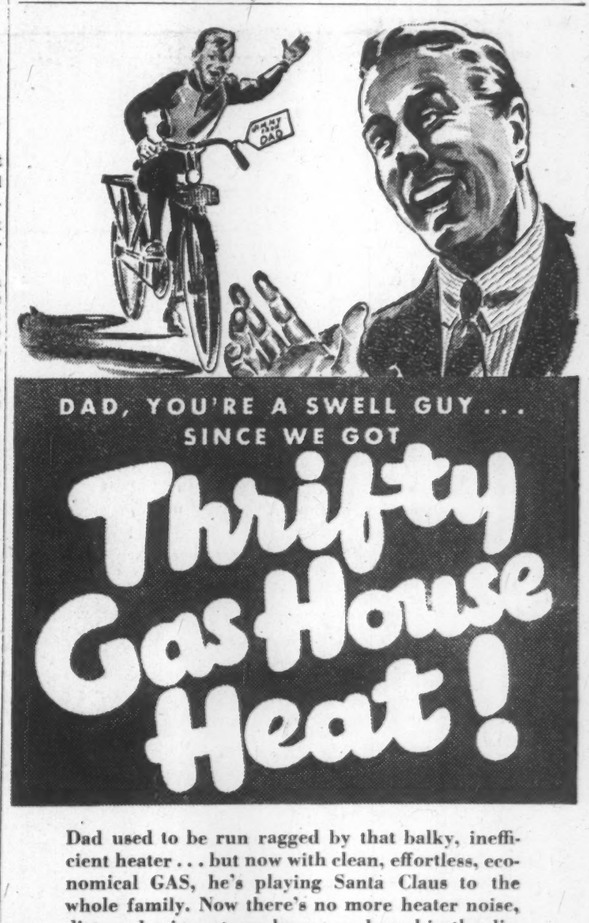
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The days of Springfield's trolley cars are numbered. Before next summer ends, perhaps as early as mid-July, the trolleys will have gone the way of the old horse cars, leaving this city with completely motorized carrier facilities.

Only final approval by the State Department of Public Utilities of certificates of common convenience and necessity, a technical formality in the changeover, and the purchase of new busses, remain to end the half century of trolley service.

The City Traffic and Transportation Board already has approved the Springfield Street Railway Company's application for changes in routes and Frank L. Kibling, general manager of the traction company, expects that motorization will be completed before schools reopen after the long vacation.

About 70 new busses will be needed, officials said, to replace the 50 trolleys operated on the seven lines remaining to be motorized. The trend to busses began as far back as 1923, when the railway used them first to shuttle passengers across Memorial Bridge to West Springfield, on the other side of the Connecticut River. Other lines followed, including Worcester in 1927 and Westfield in 1930.

At present the company operates 101 big coaches.



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Bruins Take Lead in Stanley Cup Series—Bees and Red Sox Resume Play Today

Rangers Beaten 4-3 in Game Featuring Four 'Fluky' Goals

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This ice hockey business is decidedly unpredictable. According to logic the New York Rangers, now trailing the Boston Bruins two games to one, should go "all out" in the fourth game in New York tomorrow night.

After what happened in the Boston Garden last night, however, it is not safe to do any predicting. Rangers were permitting and promoting a pre-game scheme that they would put on a show never seen in hockey before. Well—that proved to be nothing but a psychological thought. They nearly fulfilled the promise, but not according to intention, by playing about the poorest game of hockey a Ranger team has exhibited here in years.

Missing Fire

The usually alert, smart Rangers were missing fire. They skated in their usual baffling cross style, but were missing passes, overskating the puck, and finishing off plays poorly. The Bruins were not too good either, although they played well during the first half of the game.

Seemingly the game itself was sloppy in that only three of the seven goals scored were of the picture variety. Two gathered by the Rangers were blue-line shots that Brimsek had his vision blocked on. The other was more deserved but still resulted from a costly mistake by a Bruin defenseman.

On the Boston side of the ledger both of Eddie Wiseman's goals were fluky. His first was a sliding shot that skidded in off Kerr's skate and the second bounced off his chest, dropped behind him and trickled in. The other two Boston goals were legitimate, Conacher and Bauer registering.

Costly Penalty

Wiseman opened the scoring for the night in the first period and Murray Patrick tied it up at 13:49 of the second session. Then Phil Watson drew a needless penalty cross-checking Des Smith. With Watson serving time the Bruins broke the game wide-open, Bauer scoring on a play with Hamill and just after Watson returned with Rangers still unsettled the Conacher goal came.

Although the Bruins entered the third period apparently quite capable of keeping the upper hand, the Pratt goal nearly upset them. With the score 3-2 against the Rangers the New Yorkers tried to open up, but were still sputtering on their passing game.

Kerr Kept Busy

Eddie Wiseman scored his second goal of the night at 7:49 and while the Broadway representatives tried to stage a comeback, their efforts were futile. They were supposedly on the attack to tie the score, but the locals were breaking away and giving Kerr an uncomfortable evening.

Like the Bruins in the opening game of the season when they looked and played so poorly in New York, losing 4 to 0, Rangers have, in sports terms, "got a bad game out of their way." They probably will not play another such sloppy exhibition in many a night. Neither Lester Patrick nor Frank Boucher could account for it and were just glad it was over and dismissed it as something that would not happen again.

Easy Game to Win

It was the easiest game the Bruins can hope to win from Rangers in the series. There was no bodychecking to speak of and both teams played in-and-out hockey. Although it was not good hockey it was pleasing to the 16,512 local fans because of the scoring and the fact that the home forces triumphed.

King Clancy worked the game and had little real difficulty with decisions. Happy Day, former Toronto defense mate of Clancy, was linesman and introduced something new when he faced the offsides directly on the blue line itself time and again.

Rolling Along Toward the Season Opening

Emerson Dickman, Gene Desautels, Lefty Grove and Jack Wilson, left to right, take a conditioning turn rolling out the turf for practice at Sarasota. Dickman, Grove and Wilson are mainstays of the Red Sox pitching staff and Desautels is the No. 1 catcher at present.

Stengel Still Seeking Move To Improve Pitching Problem

BULLETIN

BRADENTON, Fla., March 25—Bob Williams, the Amherst College southpaw, reported this morning and will work out with the Bees until they break camp one week from Wednesday. Williams decided to spend his spring vacation working under Manager Casey Stengel, but he will return to college early in April and finish the term.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 25—Having toured St. Petersburg, Winter Haven, Sarasota and Clearwater on successive afternoons, the Bee regulars were content today to stay away from their chartered bus and engage their Hub brothers, the Red Sox, at the Ninth Street fair grounds. The local clubs will not meet again until April 13 and 14, in Boston.

This will be an easy week for the Bees, as compared with the schedule completed during the past 10 days. Tomorrow Casey Stengel sends his new outfit against the Brooklyn Dodgers here. Wednesday is an open date on the calendar and the manager will probably order another game for the "Regulars" and "Yannigans."

Rides to Lakeland

On Thursday the Bees climb back into the bus and travel to Lakeland for a second contest with the Detroit Tigers. The Tigers defeated our heroes here in Bradenton, 6 to 4, on March 13. Friday is another open date locally and the following afternoon Bucky Harris brings his Washington Senators here. On Sunday the Stengels take another ride to Lakeland.

As the Red Sox series continues, Stengel is still very much concerned with his pitching. As a matter of cold fact, Joe Cronin must be in a similar situation. Casey knows what he knew two weeks ago—that Jim Tobin, Lou Fette and Bill Posedel are certain to be three of his starters. The manager is also fairly familiar with the capabilities of Bill Swift, Joe Sullivan, Dick Errickson and the veteran Dick Coffman.

Young Pitchers

Of the young fellows, Frank Lamanna, Nick Strincevich, George Barnicle, Joe Callahan, Tom Earley, Don French and Al Piechota figure to get the most attention during the remaining days of training. Lamanna, for instance, has shown Stengel great "stuff" here and must be given consideration. Earley and French have looked very good. Callahan, on the other hand, has not been the ptticher this spring that he was when he joined the varsity last fall, out of Evansville.

Dick Coffman is certain to stay in the bull pen. For two or three innings he can show you as much as any other pitcher on the squad. Against the Yankees the other day he was immense. At that time, Stengel toyed with the possibility of making him a regular starter. But since then Casey has admitted that the veteran right-hander belongs on the relief corps.

Joe Sullivan

Sullivan, the only left-hander who figures to stay with the team through the season, may start games as well as finish them. Through the first four months of the 1939 race, Joe earned his pay relieving. In mid June he came up with an arm injury. But by the first week in August Stengel had him starting and the left-hander beat the Dodgers twice and the Giants and Phillies once.

Sullivan, it is noted, was a better pitcher for the Bees than the averages indicate. He won only six games and lost nine, but several of the setbacks came through lack of support. His first defeat came when Curt Davis blanked the Bees without a run. Another came, 3 to 2, when Charley Root held the Bees to four hits. Still another came in a night relief job at Brooklyn, 7-6. One of them was a one-run decision to the Giants.

Fette Better

Lou Fette will be a far better pitcher this year than he was last. He has taken his time down here getting his arm in shape and with the added punch that Stengel has found for his team, should win at least 15 games. In 1939 he captured 10, as compared with 11 in '38 and 20 in '37, the year he came up from St. Paul.

Stengel sees no reason why Bill Posedel should not equal or better his triumphs of last year, where he started the '39 season in the bull pen, behind such departed veterans as Danny MacFayden and Jim Turner, Bill today is one of the regulars and will work every fourth day. Jim Tobin, in new surroundings, will be an improved pitcher. Also, Jim is a good hitter and will get numerous calls in pinch roles.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox, Yankees, and Giants were hot on the trail of Joe Gulledge, the University of Oklahoma boy who looks like a "natural" at the plate, when the Bees signed him . . . In his professional career, Jim Tobin has played shortstop, first base, caught, and pitched . . . Casey Stengel says that with Johnny Cooney playing center field, the other two outfielders can stay on the bench . . . Johnny is a wonder . . . The Bees impress you as a ball club that has been taught every trick of the trade . . . The right-handers hit to right field and the left-handers to left . . . Stengel has them drag bunting if the first baseman is weak on the defensive side and bunting the other way if the same is true about the third sacker . . . The Bees' Italian colony—Sisti, Masi, Cuccinello, and Scarsella.

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics Meet Concordia Tomorrow

The Boston Olympics, who took the measure of the Concordia Civics Saturday night by a 4-3 score, are due to face off against the Canadians again tomorrow night at the Garden in the final game of their two-game exhibition series. The score Saturday night, incidentally, was the same as the local sextet turned in over Concordia in the first game of their series last year.

Coach Hago Harrington, who will supervise a practice session tonight at the Garden, plans no change in his line-up, which means that Frankie Spain, who returned to the team Saturday after a five-weeks' lay-off, will continue to center between Cliff Thompson and Paul Guibord, and that Al Yourkewicz, new recruit from Brockton, will again team with Ty Anderson. Hago did say, however, that there was a possibility Tom Moon would act in goal instead of Ted Frazier.

* * *

Joe Patrick, left wing for Harvard last year and son of Frank Patrick, former Bruins' coach, sat with his uncle, Lester Patrick, on the Rangers' bench last night at the Garden. Joe played this winter for New York Rovers, the Rangers' amateur sextet, which closed out its season yesterday afternoon by defeating River Vale 6-4. According to the clever wing, who with Capt. Austie Harding was awarded the John Tudor Memorial Cup at Harvard for being the players of "greatest value to Harvard hockey," "This season was enough for me. We played 61 league games in the Eastern Amateur League, plus five exhibition contests, and I don't mind saying I'm tired. I don't know what I will be doing next winter, but I do not believe it will be playing hockey."

* * *

Patrick had an interesting sidelight to throw on the exhibition game here between the Olympics and the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, considered by Boston fans the roughest game seen here all winter. "The Gulls later said that Boston put on the pressure from the opening whistle and that they were forced to retaliate," he said. Later, however, he admitted that play in the Eastern League was more strenuous than in the Provincial.

* * *

Leslie Pawson, the veteran Pawtucket, R. I., runner, is in shape for the Boston Marathon less than one month hence. He proved it Saturday by winning the North Medford Club's annual 20-mile road race, coming home in front of the field by more than four minutes. Leslie's time of 1:56:02, which was only about three minutes off the course record, is considered amazing in view of the stiff head winds and freezing temperatures which were prevalent. Don Heinicke of Baltimore, who finished second in the B. A. A. classic last April, was second Saturday, followed by Gerard Cote of St. Hyacinthe, third; Paul Donato of Boston, fourth; George Durgin of Beverly, fifth, and Johnny Kelley of Arlington, sixth.

* * *

Champions and runners-up of last year's tournament have entered the list of this year's tourney of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, scheduled to be played next Monday at the Eben D. Jordan Memorial Gym in Charlestown. Included in the list are the Beverly Mustangs, Pygmy Division champions and judged the best team out of 300 quintets entered in the tournament last year.

* * *

Tomorrow night at the B. U. gym on St. Botolph Street, play will begin in the City of Boston Amateur Basketball Commission's 1940 championships. Pairings will be as follows: Mayor Tobin Club vs. Y. M. H. A. Jewelettes. Shamrocks vs. Pharoahs; President Munroe Club vs. Burroughs Newsboys; and Boys' Clubs of Boston vs. Y. M. H. A. Jewels.

* * *

Jimmy Igo, star Boston University cross-country runner, won the mile run at the Boston Y. M. C. A. industrial and novice track meet Saturday night. . . . Dorothy Leonard of the Worcester Women's Swimming Association won the women's N. E. A. A. A. U. 220-yard freestyle in the record time of 2m. 35.2s. Saturday . . . She also won the State 100-yard freestyle sprint in 1m. 3.8s. for a new State record . . . Other winners at the meet were Tom McGrath of Worcester Boys' Club in the 440, Willard Riddick of W. P. A. in the 50, and Carl Paulson of Providence Boys' Club in the junior N. E. A. A. A. U. 220-yard breaststroke . . . B. U.'s sailors lost to Coast Guard at New London Saturday by a score of 26-12.

* * *

Harvard's chances of winning any laurels in the intercollegiate indoor polo championships next week end in New York looked slightly dimmer following defeat by Pittsfield Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory. The Pittsfield trio took up a three-goal lead in the early stages of the game, and maintained it throughout to an 8-to-4 finish.

Colby Baseball Squad to Visit Coombs at Duke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, March 25—There will be drama on the Duke University diamond this Friday when Coach Jack Coombs sends his baseball players against a team which has come a thousand miles from Coombs' own Alma Mater, Colby College in Maine.

Well knowing the difficulties which beset a northern college baseball team whose fields are seldom in shape for outdoor practice before well into April, Coombs was instrumental in arranging a southern trip for the Colby squad. Without any outdoor practice, the Maine collegians are playing the following schedule:

March 25—Hampden Sidney, Hampden-Sidney, Va.; 26—Elon at Elon, N. C.; 27—Catawga at Salisbury, N. C.; 28—Davidson at Davidson, N. C.; 29—Duke at Durham, N. C.; 30—Hampden sidney at Hampden Sidney, Va.

April 1—Lafayette at Easton, Pa.

Jack Coombs, who was graduated fro mColby in 1906, was the best pitcher ever seen on a Maine college baseball diamond. He went directly into the big leagues and his first game for the Philadelphia Athletics was a shut-out. That September he put himself in baseball's Hal lof Fame, and earned the nickname "Iron Man" by pitching a 24-inning victory over the Red Sox. In later years, Coombs proved himself one of the greatest World's Series pitchers in history. As baseball coach at Duke, he has had unusual success.

The Colby tennis team is also taking a southern trip this year, their schedule coinciding with the baseball team's at some points.

March 25—Hampden-Sidney at Hampden Sydney, Va.; 26—Elon at Elon, N. C.; 27—Catawba at Salisbury, . . C.; 28—Wake-Forest at Wake-Forest, N. C.; 29—University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.

Dickman Will Be Observed Against Bees in Game Today

BULLETIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 25—The Red Sox further reduced their squad today when they announced the departure of five players. Tom Fine, pitcher, was returned to Rocky Mount; Alton Deuse, catcher from Providence, was optioned to Canton, O.; Randy Heffiin, pitcher, was returned to Scranton; Ralph Waite, pitcher, was optioned to Scranton; Earl Johnson, pitcher, was optioned to Rocky Mount.

SARASOTA, Fla., March 25—Manager Joe Cronin planned to pay particularly close attention to Emerson Dickman's pitching today in the second Bees-Red Sox game at Bradenton. On two occasions during the exhibition schedule, Dickman has pitched scoreless ball for three innings, and Cronin now is regarding the dark and handsome right-hander as a possible starter on his pitching staff.

Plenty of Courage

This is Dickman's third year with the Red Sox. They got him from Washington and Lee in 1936 and he served two years with farm teams, in 1936 with Rocky Mount and in 1937 with Little Rock. Until now Dickman has worked chiefly as a relief pitcher. Last season he appeared in 48 games, only one of which he started.

It is an unusual pitcher who prefers relief work to starting assignments. "Anyone who likes to be taken out of the bull pen and put in during a tight ball game, has to have plenty of courage," says Cronin. "Dickman has what it takes along that line."

Twice last July when the Red Sox beat the Yankees five straight times in New York did Dickman leave the bull pen and successfully relieve teammates. In the first game he relieved Jake Wade and got credit for the 4-3 decision; in the fifth game he relieved Lefty Grove, and again he was named the winning pitcher of a 4-3 victory. It was the most thrilling experience of his first two seasons with the Red Sox, Dickman says.

Golden Opportunity

Dickman's record last season was 8-3, in 1938 it was 5-5. If he can establish himself as a regular starter, he seems capable of winning at least 15 games this season. The chance to compile a brilliant record, which would lead to a large contract, is an incentive to the 25-year old pitcher from Buffalo.

"He has plenty of stuff," says Jimmy Foxx. "His fast ball is alive and comes in on the handle and he has about the sharpest curve of all the Red Sox pitchers."

With lots of stuff on the ball and plenty of courage, Dickman's only needs seem to be self-confidence and stamina. Two seasons of experience should aid him, and his record of last season ought to have convinced him that he can win consistently. Some Red Sox regulars think Dickman may be the No. 1 pitcher on the squad, if he gains self-confidence.

Denny Galehouse was to start today's game, to be followed by Dickman. Galehouse, too, has been very good in trials to date . . . Fritz Ostermueller is still nine pounds underweight, but he is pitching batting practice in an effort to build up his stamina.

* * *

Ulysses Lupien, captain of Harvard's nine last season and a fine player for Scranton, is glad he is being optioned out by the Red Sox to Little Rock. "I may not like the heat there," said Lupien; "but I'll be glad to play in that fast Southern Association. The Red Sox have treated me very well." Lupien has made a fine impression on Cronin as a hustling first baseman with a good punch at the plate. He has big league possibilities.

Gallagher Tries Waltham Athlete In Three Posts

Ed Lovequist of Waltham may be one of the real handymen on Northeastern's varsity baseball team this spring, for Coach Herb Gallagher is trying him out in three positions.

Lovequist broke into the Husky line-up as a sophomore first baseman two years ago and hit the ball well, although his fielding was not too smooth. Last year he alternated between first and the outfield and batted for well over .300. He also was used as a pinch hitter and seldom failed to deliver.

Since Gallagher is a firm believer in getting his heaviest hitters into the line-up some place, Lovequist seems all set for a starting berth this spring, but just where he will start is something of a question. At present he is the leading canddiate for first, but a visitor to the Northwestern practice would never know it, because Ed is working out as a catcher. Lovequist has a good throwing arm and is a good student of baseball, so Gallagher thinks he may work into that spot.

There is also a chance that Lovequist will do a little pitching. He hurled the ball in practice last year and showed a tantalizing curve ball, so he may develop well enough to be used in relief roles.

The Waltham boy is perhaps the most enthusiastic player on the Husky squad and he has no inhibitions about playing any particular position. All he wants is to play.

Grapefruit League Ball

By the Associated Press

The top team in baseball's semi-serious Grapefruit League, you may be surprised to learn, is Gabby Hartnett's Chicago National League combination.

The Cubs won seven straight games last week with an outbreak of long-distance hitting that disturbed seismographs back in the east and set the scientists to blaming sun spots again.

The Chicago boys weren't supposed to have much this spring except Dizzy Dean and a sense of humor, but it developed they had a rookie named Dominic Dallessandro who is 5 feet 6 inches of dynamite at the plate.

It was a good thing, in a way, that the Cubs came along with their unfathomable streak on the West Coast because it kept the St. Louis Browns from taking over the league lead.

The Browns deserve to lead some kind of a league, you might say, just to find out what the feeling is like, but stowed away in Texas they haven't met a single major league club as yet and their record of six victories and two defeats is mainly imaginary as a measure of prowess. The only team that can come close matching it is Philadelphia, of the National League, which has played three major league foes and lost to each.

Perhaps the funniest Grapefruit League record of all is that of the Boston Bees. Casey Stengel is having his troubles and every scribe who has watched the Bees this spring has labelled them seventh placers—eighth but for the grace of the Phillies.

The standings:

Club	Inter league	Intra league	All games
Chicago Cubs	5-2	2-0	9-2
St. Louis Browns	0-0	0-0	6-2
Boston Red Sox	7-2	0-0	8-3
New York Yankees	9-4	0-0	10-4
Detroit Tigers	6-4	2-0	9-4
Cleveland Indians	2-1	1-1	7-4
Philadelphia Athletics	2-4	0-1	12-8
Boston Bees	1-3	5-0	6-4
Chicago White Sox	3-4	1-0	6-5
Pittsburgh Pirates	3-3	0-2	5-6
Brooklyn Dodgers	3-6	3-2	6-8
Cincinnati Reds	1-4	3-2	5-7
Philadelphia Phillies	0-1	0-2	4-6
New York Giants	3-5	1-2	4-7
Washington Senators	1-1	1-3	3-6
St. Louis Cardinals	4-6	1-5	5-11

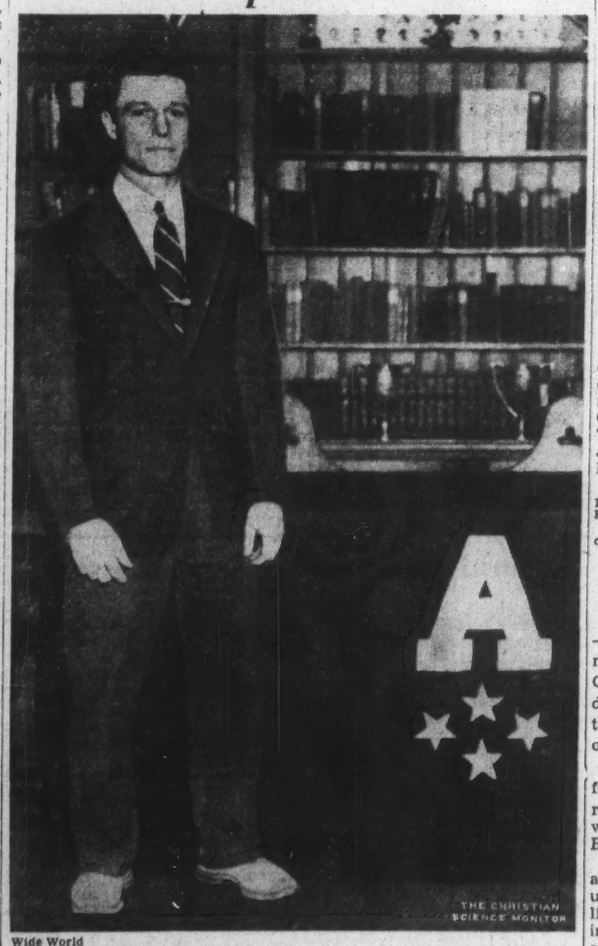
Maki Bows Again

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 25 (AP)—Taisto Maki, Finland's star distance runner, met with defeat Saturday night again on his American tour, losing a two-mile race to Ralph Schwarzkopf, Michigan ace, by 25 yards.

The Wolverine star kept one stride behind Maki for 15 of the 16 laps in Yost Field House, shooting out in front on the last turn around to finish in 9m. 9s. The race headlined the Michigan A. A. U. championships.

While the time was comparatively slow, the triumph avenged Schwarzkopf's two defeats from Maki last summer in Europe over the three-mile route.

Four Sport Blanket



Wide World

AMHERST, Mass.—William Cordner of Cranford, N. J., the only four-letter man in the recent history of sports at Amherst College, shown with the blanket awarded him recently by the student body. The four stars represent football, baseball, basketball, and track. The blanket is purple.

Bees 11, Dodgers 10

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 25 (AP)—Max West clouted three home runs and drove in five tallies yesterday as the Boston Bees outscored the Brooklyn Dodgers 11-10. His first four bagger started a five-run rally in the first inning.

Les Scarsella and Eddie Miller also hit for the circuit as the Bees built up a lead big enough to nullify a seven-run Brooklyn outburst in the ninth, while Joe Vosmik, Dolf Camilli and Roy Cullenbine contributed homers for the Dodgers. Brooklyn batted around in the ninth inning before Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees pulled Tom Earley off the hill and sent in Joe Sullivan, who retired Bert Haas on a pop fly for the last out.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (N)	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	11	13	2
Brooklyn (N)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	7	10	13	4

Errickson, Early 5, Sullivan 9, and Andrews; Wyatt, Rashunok 8, and Phelps.

Red Sox 4, Giants 3

SARASOTA, Fla., March 25 (AP)—Held hitless for the last six innings by Jim Bagby, the New York Giants were beaten 4 to 3 yesterday by the Boston Red Sox. It was their fourth consecutive loss by one run.

The Giants solved the easy offerings of Lefty Grove for all their runs in the second inning and then were shut off by the entrance of Bagby.

A rookie named George Lacey also took a hand in Boston's triumph. In the fifth he smashed a liner through the pitcher's box, and in the sixth he singled the tying and winning runs across.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York (N)	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
Boston (A)	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	x	4	7	1

Gumbert, Lohrman 5, Wittig 5, Carpenter 8, and Danning; Hayworth 6, Grove, Bagby 4, and Desautels, Lacey 4.

Red Sox Send Dasso to Coast For Di Maggio

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25 (AP)—Pitcher Frank Dasso has been optioned to San Francisco of the Pacific Coast League by the Boston Red Sox in final payment of the deal whereby the American League club obtained Dominic Di Maggio, it was disclosed here yesterday.

Dasso follows outfielder Johnny Barret into the Seals' fold in the cash and player deal which also involved Larry Powell, San Francisco pitcher, who will report to the Red Sox next year.

Dasso played with Little Rock last season, won four games, lost seven, and pitched one no-run, no-hit contest.

He is 22 years old, and bats and throws right handed.

Bees Shell Rich

SARASOTA, Fla. March 25 (AP)—The Boston Bees shelled Woody Rich hard in the third inning Saturday and opened their Intracity series against the Red Sox with a 6-3 victory.

All of the National Leaguers' scores were made in the third frame, on two passes, four singles and Hank Majeski's booming triple with two mates aboard.

The veteran Jim Tobin started for the Bees and settled down after a wobbly start. The Sockers countered twice against him in the opening inning when Lou Finney doubled, Doc Cramer tripled and Manager Joe Cronin singled.

He yielded another run in the third when, with two out, Bobby Doerr got a scratch hit and Jim Tabor brought him home with a two-bagger.

Dr. Vaughan Given Leave of Absence

Dr. Wayland F. Vaughan, Boston University's veteran hockey and tennis coach, has been granted a year's leave of absence from the university starting next September.

With the popular mentor away all next year, Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics, and the Faculty Committee on Athletics will appoint temporary coaches to fill in for hockey and tennis until Coach Vaughan returns.

Several candidates will be considered and it is not expected that any decision will be made in the immediate future.

Thompson Signed

CHICAGO (AP)—Paul Thompson, who piloted the Chicago Black Hawks to fourth place in the National Hockey League this season, has signed a contract as 1940-41 manager of the team.

Almost all of the Hawk players will accompany Thompson on a barnstorming tour of Western Canada. President William J. Tobin said most of the players have come to terms for next season.

Quebec Hockey League

Result March 23

Montreal Royals 5, Verdun 3.
(Royals win league title 3-0)

Provincial Hockey League

Result March 24

Sherbrooke 4, Lachine 1.
(Sherbrooke wins league title 3-1)

Snow Causes Delay of Another Day at Greensboro and Change in Asheville Open

Hogan Tied With Heafner For Lead at Greensboro

BULLETIN

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 25 (AP)—The tournament committee and Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, decided today upon another one-day postponement of the second round of the $5,000 Greensboro open golf tournament.

An all-day snowfall yesterday blanketed the fairways. Although a bright sun beamed this morning, the temperature was 28 degrees and the snow remained.

Weather permitting, play will be resumed with an 18-hole round tomorrow and the final 36 holes Wednesday.

The Asheville open, scheduled to begin Thursday and last four days, instead will open Friday with the 36-hole finale Sunday.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 24 (AP)—A change of scene makes no difference to Ben Hogan. The lad who won the North-South open championship four days ago continued in the same stride Saturday as he finished the first round of the $5,000 Greensboro open tournament in a first-place tie with Clayton Heafner at 69.

Comparing the figures alone, Hogan's two-under-par effort Saturday afternoon would hardly stand up to the 66 on a par-72 course with which he opened up at Pinehurst. But considering the fact that there was a tricky wind, that the greens weren't in any too good shape, and the fairways also had their bad spots, his 69 was a remarkable accomplishment.

Potential 63

It became even more so upon scrutiny of his card. The 27-year-old ex-Texan, who missed only one green and not a single fairway all the way around, had a potential 63. Unbelievable as it may seem, Hogan was bare inches away from sinking six birdie putts of five feet or less.

If Hogan's round was remarkable because it could have been so much better, Heafner's stood out because of the scrambling he did on the first nine and the recovery to consistency he made on the second. He was out in 35, even par, and came home at two under-par 34.

Hogan, with seven pars and two birdies, reached the turn in 33. He then matched standard figures on the back nine, where he missed the green at the par-4 11th and took a 5, but came back to retrieve that extra stroke by sinking a four-footer that just curled into the back of the cup for a birdie 4.

Four at 70

Though some of the touring pros turned in their highest scores of the season, Hogan and Heafner finished only one stroke in front At 70 there was a foursome consisting of Craig Wood, who saw a 25-footer for a 69 bounce out of the back of the cup on No. 18; Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Vt., one of the better younger pros; Jack Helms of Charlotte, N. C., former caddie master at the near-by Greensboro C. C., and Sam Snead.

Only man to match par-71 was Gene Sarazen. Tony Manero, Ky Laffoon, and Johnny Bulla were at 72; 73's were returned by such aces as Open Champion Byron Nelson, Jug McSpaden, Paul Runyan, Ed Oliver, Horton Smith, and Ralph Guldahl. Amateur Henry Styers of Lexington, N. C., matched the 74's scored by Willie Goggin, Lawson Little, Lloyd Mangrum, Dick Metz, Johnny Revolta, Jim Turnesa, and Herman Keiser.

Henry Picard was a 75-shooter, Jimmy Thomson had 76, Harry Cooper and Vic Ghezzi had 77, and Jimmy Hines an 80, his worst round of the year.

Home Ice Important

By the Associated Press

Those hockey followers who figure the regular season doesn't mean a whole lot when so many teams get to start a second time in the play-offs, might do well to consider the records of the "home" teams in post-season battles of the International-American League.

And when they've learned that the home team has won all but one play-off game so far, they'll recall that the team that compiled the better record through the long campaign gets that odd home game that may decide each series.

Providence One Up

As the play-offs stand now, the Providence Reds lead the Indianapolis Capitals, 2-1, in the major battle between the divisional champions, while Pittsburgh and Hershey have won the right to meet each other in the semifinal round. The victor in their two-of-three series will face the survivor of the Providence-Indianapolis scrap in the final play-off.

Pittsburgh's Hornets, after dropping their opener at Springfield 5-1, came back with two victories at home to eliminate Eddie Shore's Indians in the third-place series. They won the odd game Saturday 4-1, opening up a close game with three last-period goals. Their other home victory was just as decisive, 5-1.

Win on Road

The Hershey Bears were the only team to win on the road so far. They turned the trick over the New Haven Eagles, 5-4, last night in the third game of their second-place series. Two second-period goals gave the Bears the edge, and they just managed to hold it through a wild final session that produced five tallies.

Indianapolis, after losing twice at Providence, got back into the scrap at home last night by conquering the Reds 3-2 in an exciting third-period rally. Providence came close to settling the series in three-straight games when Bob Carse tallied twice in the second period. But Arch Wilder started the comeback early in the third frame, Carl Liscombe tied the count at 16:10, and Gus Giesebrecht drove in the winning tally less than two minutes before the end while Capt. Art Lesieur of the Reds was serving a tripping penalty.

Blue Hill Farms Wins Polo Title

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Blue Hill Farms won the national indoor low-goal polo championship Saturday for the third straight year by defeating Essex Troop of Newark, N. J., 13 to 10. The victory gave the Media, Pa., team permanent possession of the Sherman Memorial Trophy.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 23

At Durham, N. C.: Duke 8, University of Pennsylvania 7 (12 innings).
At Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State 4, Northwestern 0.
At Clemson, S. C.: Clemson 15, Davidson 2.
At Chapel Hill, N. C.: North Carolina 8, Maryland 7.
At Wake Forest, N. C.: Wake Forest 10, West Chester Teachers 3.
At New Orleans: Minnesota 7, Tulane 0.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

At Brooklyn, Kearney Scots-Americans 2, Brooklyn Hispanos 1.
At Kearny, N. J.: Kearny Irish-Americans 2, Baltimore Americans 1.
At Philadelphia: Philadelphia German-Americans 2, Passon Phillies 1.
At Baltimore: Baltimore Soccer Club 1, St. Mary's Celtics 0.

Where To Dine

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Portland, Me. 566 Congress Street

Nebraska Coach Plans to Offer Jump Ball Rule

LINCOLN, Neb., March 25 (AP)—Coach W. H. Browne of the University of Nebraska basketball team thinks something should be done to take the present "penalty" off the team scoring a basket.

To achieve this, Browne plans to propose a new jump ball rule at the national coaches' meeting in Kansas City.

Browne suggested the present giving of the ball to the team scored upon inflicts an unjust penalty on the scoring squad. He said he would propose this be changed to provide for a jump ball after a basket.

The ball would be brought out to the nearest free throw line, where the scoring player and any one of the five scored upon players would jump for possession. This, he pointed out, would give each team a fair chance for the leather.

He declared such a change would still place a premium on ability as the tall boy who couldn't score wouldn't be jumping for the ball, and the necessity of going halfway down the floor within the required 10 seconds would be eliminated.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 24

At Havana—Cincinnati (N) 4, Cuban All-Stars 4 (tie, 10 innings).
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 6, New York (A) 3.
At Clearwater, Fla.—Boston (N) 11, Brooklyn (N) 10.
At Sarasota, Fla.—Boston (A) 4, New York (N) 3.
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) 12, Washington (A) 0.
At Los Angeles—Chicago (N) 7, Chicago (A) 5.
At Oakland, Calif.—Philadelphia (A) 8, Pittsburgh (N) 4.
At Miami Beach Fla.—Philadelphia (N) 6, Syracuse (I) 0.
At Fort Myers, Fla.—Indianapolis (AA) 8, Cleveland (A) 4.
At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) 4, Toledo (AA) 3.
At Sanford, Fla.—Washington (A) "B" Team 2, Nashville (SA) 1.
At San Francisco—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Philadelphia (A), canceled.

Schedule March 25

At Winter Haven, Fla.—New York (N) vs. St. Louis (N).
At Clearwater—Brooklyn (N) vs. Detroit (A).
At Bradenton, Fla.—Boston (A) vs. Boston (N).
At Miami Beach—Philadelphia (N) vs. Cleveland (A).
At San Francisco—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Philadelphia (A).
At West Palm Beach, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) vs. Rochester (I).
At St. Petersburg—New York (A) vs. Kansas City (AA).
At Los Angeles—Chicago (N) vs. Los Angeles (PC).
At Laredo, Texas—St. Louis (A) vs. San Antonio (T).

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results March 23

At Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan 68, University of Connecticut 45; Wesleyan Freshmen 55, U. of Connecticut Freshmen 46.

National Indoor Polo Championship

By the Associated Press

At New York: Blue Hill Farms 13, Essex Troop 10.

New Role for Bruin Center

"Helm hard alee." Leading point scorer of the National Hockey League, Milt Schmidt, flashy center of the Boston Bruins, tries out as quartermaster on a 40-Fathom Trawler. Milt plans a trip out to the Grand Banks, after the season

Amerks Fade From Hockey Cup Series

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

(Best four out of seven)

First game—Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Second game—Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Third game—Boston 4, Rangers 3.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	2	1	8	9
Rangers	1	2	9	8

Series B

(Best two out of three)

First game—Toronto 3, Chicago 2 (6m. 35s. overtime).
Second game—Toronto 2, Chicago 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	2	0	5	3
Chicago	0	2	3	5

Toronto wins series, two straight games.

Series C

(Best two out of three)

First game—Detroit 2, Americans 1 (25s. overtime).
Second game—Americans 5, Detroit 4.
Third game—Detroit 3, Americans 1.

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	2	1	9	7
Americans	1	2	7	9

Detroit wins series, two of three games.

Series D

(Best two out of three)

First game—Detroit vs. Toronto, Tuesday.

By the Associated Press

The next stage of the 1940 Stanley Cup Hockey play-offs calls for the speedy young Detroit Red Wings to go up against the speedy and slightly more experienced Toronto Maple Leafs in a two-of-three "semifinal" series and for the Boston Bruins and New York Rangers to continue going up against "the breaks."

Youth, speed and numbers on Detroit's side eliminated the New York Americans last night when the Red Wings won the third and deciding game of their preliminary round, 3 to 1. They had to go the three-game limit to take that series while the Maple Leafs, whom they oppose at Toronto tomorrow, took two-straight from Chicago's Black Hawks.

Bruins Take Lead

At the same time Boston conquered the Rangers 4-3 to take the lead in their best-of-seven series. They clash at New York tomorrow and they still appear so closely matched that those intangibles known as "breaks" probably will decide the series. Some critics know that they're the only real hockey clubs in the league, and it's a cinch for one of them to win the cup if they don't wear each other out scrapping for the privilege.

The best players on both sides battled one another to a standstill last night and it was the ones who didn't figure to do much who got practically all the goals. Little Eddie Wiseman, picked up from the Americans in the Eddie Shore deal, scored twice for the Bruins, Roy Conacher made one goal and Bobby Bauer scored the only one for the famed "Sauerkraut" trio. Defenseman Muzz Patrick and Babe Pratt made two Ranger tallies and Lynn Patrick, of the third line, the other.

No Strategy

The threatened "strategic masterpiece" of the Rangers never was revealed as they played orthodox hockey and the principal strategy seemed to be sending the second lines of each team, specialists in defensive play, against the scoring acts of the other side. The Bruins' edge was bigger than the score showed, but a couple of "breaks," including one notable lapse by Goalie Frank Brimsek, made it a close game.

Detroit's best play apparently was to keep constantly moving until the Amerks, weakened by the absence of Murray Armstrong and Buzz Boll, were worn down. The Red Wings attacked cautiously, but relentessly, and the older Americans had no choice but to play defensively and hope for the breaks. They finally ran out of steam in the third period when Al Murray was in the penalty box and Mud Bruneteau punched home the deciding goal. Bruneteau later passed to Kenny Kilrea for the final tally.

The real stars of the game—and the series—however, were two of the Amerks, Hooley Smith, who made their only goal last night and shares play-off scoring honors with Bruneteau, and Goalie Earl Robertson, who was the main reason why the Wings didn't score oftener.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Result March 23

At Baltimore: Loyola 6, Boston College 1.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Snow causes postponement of second round of Greensboro open golf tournament after Ben Hogan and Clayton Heafner shoot first-round 69's.

CHICAGO—Chuck Fenske wins Bankers' Mile in 4:07.9 at Chicago relays for eighth straight indoor mile triumph; Greg Rice shatters two-mile meet record with 9:00.3.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Ralph Schwartzkopf, picking up 25-yard margin on last lap, defeats Finland's Taisto Maki in two-mile feature of Michigan A. A. U. track meet in 9:09.

SUN VALLEY, Idaho—Friedl Pfeifer retains National open slalom ski championship but is beaten out by Dick Durrance for combined downhill-slalom championship.

DENVER—Bartlesville (Okla.) Phillips win National A. A. U. basketball championship, beating Denver Nuggets, defending champions, 39-36.

KANSAS CITY—Last minute goal by Howard Engleman gives Kansas 43-42 victory over Southern California in Western final of National Collegiate A. A. basketball tourney.

INDIANAPOLIS—Indiana's basketball team routs Duquesne, 39-30, to win N. C. A. A. Eastern title.

NASSAU, Bahamas—John White's Shucks sweeps honors at International Star Class spring yachting regatta, winning Johnnie Walker Cup and Santa Maria trophy.

NEW YORK—Blue Hill Farms of Media, Pa., retains National indoor low-goal polo crown, beating Essex Troop, Newark, N. J., 13-10.

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Don McNeill wins Coral Beach tennis tournament, beating Elwood Cooke, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

NEW YORK—Kilby MacDonald, 24-year-old forward, of the New York Rangers named outstanding rookie of National Hockey League by sportswriters.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Army gymnasts captured three of seven individual championships of Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic League, to lead Navy, Temple, Princeton, Penn State, Dartmouth and M. I. T. in annual individual title tournament.

Navy, already champion of the League by virtue of its six successive dual meet victories, and Temple each won two of the events. Penn State, Princeton, Dartmouth and M. I. T. were shut out.

Four Polo Teams To Play Saturday

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Six teams will compete in the national intercollegiate indoor polo championship this year, and four of them will be in action next Saturday.

Army, the defending champion, and Yale, leading challenger of the Cadets, drew byes and will play their first games April 3.

Princeton faces Norwich in one of Saturday's openers and Pennsylvania Military College, led by two Oklahomans, Jim Spurrier and Emery Hickman, meets Harvard in the other.

The interscholastic championship final between Lawrenceville and the winner of Thursday's encounter between McDonogh School of Baltimore and Avon Old Farms of Connecticut also is listed for Saturday.

Mrs. Howe Wins

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 25 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Howe of Philadelphia won the Belmont Manor women's golf tournament Saturday defeating Miss M. Drysdale of Bermuda, 3 and 2.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Play-off Results March 24

National League

Boston 4, New York Rangers 3.
Detroit 3, New York Americans 1.

International-American League

Indianapolis 3, Providence 2.
Hershey 5, New Haven 4.

American Association

St. Paul 3, Minneapolis 1.
St. Louis 5, Omaha 4 (5 overtime periods)

Eastern Amateur Hockey

(League Games)

By the Associated Press

At Rivervale, N. J.: New York Rovers 6, Rivervale Skeeters 4.
At Atlantic City, N. J.: Atlantic City 6, Washington 4.

Golf Postponed

PINEHURST, N. C., March 25 (AP)—Opening of the 38th annual North and South women's golf tournament was postponed today because greens and fairways of the course were covered with snow.

The 18-hole qualifying round will be played tomorrow. Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, of Chapel Hill, 1939 winner, will defend her title. Other entries include Jean Bauer, of Providence, R. I.

Alf Engen Wins Exhibition Jumps of 144 and 147 Feet

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, March 25 (AP)—Big, rawboned Alf Engen of Sun Valley, National four-way and jumping champion, made two perfect flights of 144 and 147 feet yesterday to win an exhibition ski jump, closing Harriman Cup competition here.

Engen was strongly pressed by Gordon Wren, Steamboat Springs, Colo., youngster. Wren made leaps of 144 and 150 feet from the 40-meter jump.

Inferior form on takeoff, however, cost the Coloradoan victory, his 149.4-point total ranking him directly behind the Sun Valley expert, who scored 151.1.

Carl Bechdolt, Lake Tahoe, Calif., placed third with jumps of 130 and 141 feet for 141.6 points. Fourth place went to Bill Irwin, Princeton, B. C., fifth to Steve Bradley, former Dartmouth College ace from Madison, Wis., and sixth to Barney McLean or Hot Sulphur Springs, Colo.

Pfeifer Retains Title

Friedl Pfeifer, master of controlled skiing, twice flashed through a tight, twisting ⅜-mile course Saturday to retain his National open slalom championship.

Pfeifer, head of Sun Valley's Ski School, negotiated the 600-foot vertical descent from the summit of Baldy Mountain in 50.6 and 49.6s.

Close behind came little Dick Durrance, also of Sun Valley, with runs of 57.2 and 53.2. His slalom time, compared with his sensational win in Friday's downhill race, gave him a point total of 298.

Pfeifer, third in downhill, tied Durrance in combined scoring, but tournament victory and possession of the Harriman Cup—permanently—went to Durrance, because National Ski Association rules put more weight on downhill performance than on slalom.

It was the third time in four years that Durrance had won the combined championship.

Except for Walter Prager of Hanover, N. H., another superb stylist, Pfeifer was the only one to negotiate the first run without a fall.

Third place in the men's slalom went to Sepp Benedicter of Bishop, Calif., who zigzagged between the 32 gates in 57.6 and 57.8. Prager, Durrance's instructor during the champion's years at Dartmouth College, was fourth with runs of 58.2 and 59.2. Braney McLean, Hot Sulphur Springs, Colo., was fifth, while Christopher Schwarzenbach of New York City and Hal Codding of Woodstock, Vt., tied for sixth.

Prager was third in combined scoring with 309 points. Schwarzenbach ranked fourth with 322; Codding fifth, 343, and McLean sixth, 349.

Miss Shaw Combined Winner

In the women's division, Nancy Reynolds of Montclair, N. J., won the open and amateur slalom crown with twin runs of 66.4 and 68.6s. She defeated Marian McKean of Beverly Farms, Mass., whose time was 60.6 and 80.0. Miss McKean forfeited the advantage she established on her first run by a costly spill on the second.

Third was Marilyn Shaw of Stowe, Vt., in 65.2 and 77.2, with Gabrielle Goldsworthy of Yosemite, Calif., fourth; Margaret Jennings, Oakland, Calif., fifth, and Gerda Paumgarten of New York City sixth.

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FOR PERFORMANCE: Only *eight*-cylinder engine near its price! A big, powerful engine that does its job smoothly and quietly. So well built you don't need to "break it in."

FOR ECONOMY: The Ford V-8 averaged 24.92 miles per gallon in the 1940 Gilmore-Yosemite Economy Run—better than any other standard-equipped car in its price class.

FOR SAFETY: Biggest hydraulic brakes in its field! Strong X-type frame—lowest center of gravity—*full* torque-tube drive! Stabilized chassis—powerful Sealed-Beam Headlamps—oversize battery.

FOR COMFORT: A buoyant, restful ride. Four double-acting, hydraulic shock absorbers—soft springs—123-inch springbase—added room—deep, wide seats—controlled ventilation.

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FOR DOWNRIGHT DOLLAR VALUE: Extra cylinders in the engine, extra quality all through the car. Ford has built more cars than anybody else and has the world's best equipped plant for building them!

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IT PAYS TO DEAL WITH THE FORD DEALER

He is ready, willing and anxious to trade. Before you buy any car, let him appraise your present car—any make. Ford prices are low—and include equipment for which you usually pay extra.

The De Luxe Ford V-8 Fordor Sedan

One Hundred Modern Prints Shown—Evans and 'Richard II' Tonight

Bruno

Suzanne Sten

Mezzo-soprano soloist in this week's performances of Stravinsky's Oedipus Rex" by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with the composer as guest conductor.

Wide World Studio

Act IV, Scene 2, of 'Boris Godounoff'

In the production to be given by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Boston Opera House, Thursday evening, April 4.

Nilsson

Igor Stravinsky

To conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

'A Case of Youth'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

If you should feel inclined, one of these early spring evenings, for a casual little play of amiable michief and innocent merriment, the National Theater is catering to such a taste with "A Case of Youth," which Wesley Towner has stitched together from a play by Ludwig Hirshfeld and Eugene Wolf. Aside from providing a whimsical comedy about a small Swiss-born girl who arrives in America in time to get her financier father out of trouble arising over some bonds, "A Case of Youth" signalizes the American stage debut of Ellen Schwanneke. Fräulein Schwanneke will probably be remembered best by Americans for her performance in "Mädchen in Uniform."

Midge Mayflower (Miss Schwanneke) presents herself and "Mimsie," her formidable great Dane, on her father's New York doorstep at a moment of Mayflower crisis. Mr. Mayflower has "borrowed" certain bonds belonging to a Mr. Swithers who promises to have him in jail bright and early Monday morning if the securities aren't returned. Diana Mayflower, Midge's elder half-sister, though engaged to a young millionaire named Peter, is turning the calendar of her affections back to an impoverished artist named Dobbs.

* * *

Due to arrangements made prior to Midge's unexpected early arrival, Father and Diana depart for separate week-end house parties leaving Midge in the company of Bessie Watts, the rather terrifying precocious daughter of a supposedly rich woman whom Mr. Mayflower anticipates marrying to recoup his business losses. The manner in which Midge, abetted by the sophisticated Bessie, contrives to save her father involves a number of devices, farcical and otherwise, which include the auctioning of Mayflower furniture to creditors, an honest confession of the whole truth to Peter, and the clever use of the old gag about the single check which meets all sorts of obligations before returning to its original owner to be destroyed.

* * *

"A Case of Youth" has about it a considerable amount of charm and good comedy, much of which is provided by Miss Schwanneke, whose English is clear and understandable, and by Arthur Margetson in the role of Mr. Mayflower. Mr. Margetson plays in the double-take, flurried, Edward Everett Horton style—which is doubtless justifiable by the fact that Mr. Mayflower had really wanted to be a musician instead of running an investment house. He is in the midst of his first symphony when the play opens and, despite constant distractions, manages to begin the last movement by the end of the third act.

As of yore, Miss Schwanneke is a capable comedienne, now able to blossom from little girl to charming young woman between acts. Her playing frequently reminds one of both Elisabeth Bergner and Luise Rainer. Perhaps the more noticeable traits, rather than being imitations of either of these actresses, belong to the background of training in the German theater. Whatever the cause, the effect of certain mannerisms and the repeated use of certain voice moods and pitches is less fresh because both Miss Bernger and Miss Rainer have used them already on the American stage and screen. Nevertheless, Miss Schwanneke has her own individual charm and was greeted with an ovation at Saturday's performance.

* * *

The writing and direction in "A Case of Youth" leave a good deal to be desired. Playwright Towner has neglected to remove the basting from several scenes, with the result that there is an unfinished quality to the dialogue on more than one occasion. Arthur Sircom has not provided the sort of efficient direction which takes the proper tucks and cleans up loose ends. Certain of the scenes are first rate, but many of the exits are ragged and the auction scene in the first act is not nearly as funny as it was intended to be. Fortunately for the play, Courtney Burr has not skimped on the production. A. A. Ostrander's settings are graciously hospitable.

Bertram Thorn gives the proper air of amiable insolence to the role of Diana's artist swain; Valerie Cossarf seems somewhat miscast as Diana; Richard Kendrick makes a gentlemanly if somewhat slight hero; Frank McCormack and Auguste Aramini portray servants of an obviously superior order. Dorothy O'Hanlon makes Bessie the shrewd sort of little girl whose acquaintance is best limited to an evening in the theater.

'A Case of Youth'

Comedy by Wesley Towner, based on a play by Ludwig Hirshfield and Eugene Wolf. Staged by Arthur Sircom, with settings by A. A. Ostrander. Incidental music by Dana Suesse. Presented by Courtney Burr, at the National Theater, beginning March 23, with the following cast:

Dobbs	Frank McCormack
Mrs. Watts	Mary Sargent
Carlo	Bertram Thorn
Diana	Valerie Cossart
Mr. Mayflower	Arthur Margetson
Peter	Richard Kendrick
Midge	Ellen Schwanneke
Boomer	Herbert Duffy
Bessie	Dorothy O'Hanlon
Mrs. Rosenkranz	Babette Feist
Kline	Guy J. Sampsel
Fish	William Rees
Mrs. Marrow	Lalive Brownell
Clark	J. Ascher Smith
Politto	Leo Badia
Baxter	Sey Bockner
Mrs. Finkle	Anne Gerlette
Swithers	Bert Wilcox
Waiter	Auguste Aramini

'Mulatto'

"Mulatto," a melodrama by Langston Hughes and Martin Jones, opened its Boston engagement at the Copley on Saturday night before a large audience.

The story is of the sordid conditions under which children of a negro mother are permitted to deal with their white father only as menials. The final effect of the play is emphasis on strains of nobility in the long-suffering mother, in the father, who is striving in the face of old prejudices and conventions to treat the Negroes on his Georgia plantation as human beings, and in the two near-white children who—sent to school in the North—are reaching for the finer things of life. But in bringing this out, the play carries the spectator through scenes of violence which include a patricide, a criminal assault, a scene of insanity, and the suicide of a man fleeing to escape lynching.

French Film at Harvard

The next French film in the series at Harvard will be "Alerte en Mediterranee," by Leo Joanon. It will be shown in the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Thursday and Friday. The cast is headed by Pierra Fresnay.

Contemporary Work Exhibited At Institute of Modern Art

By Dorothy Adlow

Through April 27, the Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street, will show an exhibition of prints by contemporaries. The hundred items on display include lithographs, aquatints, etchings, woodcuts, wood engravings, dry-points made by Americans, Mexicans, Frenchmen, Germans and Englishmen. They have been hung in groups according to country of origin. The prints were lent by the Museum of Fine Arts, the Fogg Art Museum, and by several private collectors.

A dozen years ago a display such as this would have been a pioneer work. It would have held many surprises even for a seasoned gallery trotter. The art of the print has expanded in technical enterprise and scope of subject matter, but its latitude then was known to but a few seekers of modern curiosities, who would discover a little print shop near the Rue du Bac on the left bank in Paris which specialized in Laboureur etchings, Laurençin and Derain and Utrillo lithographs, and other tidbits that had a touch of novelty. German prints were to be found here and there in Berlin, but they, more than the Parisian black-and-whites, were assimilable only to those with a willingness to face the post-war disillusion. The Mexicans served a gamier fare still, and it was very radical indeed to welcome the proletarian bias of revolutionary picture-makers.

What we see at the Modern Art Institute is rather a retrospective display, and a satisfactory indication it is, not alone of remarkable achievement in a special field of pictorial art, but of the good and liberal taste of museums and collectors whose hearty interest has been a warm encouragement to living artists.

* * *

While painters were so diligently occupied with exploiting color, and recasting form, when they had apparently lost contact with daily life and interest in mere subject matter, the black-and-white artists came into their own. They had no inflated theories, no highfalutin' aesthetics, for they worked in a medium which was modest, human and descriptive. They could do no less with the exotics of abstraction, the rarefaction of non-objective design, the nihilism of surrealism. If they were to hold interest they must speak a language which was direct and clear, and most of them did.

The Germans make a remarkable impression upon us as we see the prints in one group. Compared with the Frenchmen they express themselves trenchantly. They manipulate the black line sensitively, fluctuatingly trying to convey to nude figures or the forms of animals a living quality. In comparison the spare line of Picasso is calculated, lacking in human feeling; the curlecues of Dufy sheer child's play; the etched line of Laboureur taut. Käthe Kollwitz makes the emotional quality of some exhibitors appear empty histrionics. Ernst Barlach's "Rebellion" has the impassioned earnestness of his sculptures, the intensity of which finds its match in the devout medieval carvings of the Romanesque church. Paul Klee takes the wiry line and does fitful, fanciful, contrary things with it, as Joyce does with words, and Stravinsky with familiar tunes. Emil Nolde makes a woodcut of a ship based on a pattern which seems inspired by a fingerprint. The modern artist, with his curiosity, affectation, experiment, and sheer boredom, has put the line to work in diverse ways. There are prints of Kokoshka, Emile Nolde, Kandinsky, Marc, and Hofer. There are two prints showing with unrestrained realism the horrors of war. Seen in the aggregate, the graphic artists of Germany shed light on that native talent which has been frustrated in recent years.

* * *

The French section contains prints of Matisse, Rouault, Vlaminck, Braque, Derain, Chirico. Vuillard's charming "The Chess Game," done in lithograph in colors, shows how the print may overlap with the painting. The British prints include examples of Augustus John, Muirhead Bone, Eric Gill, Walter Sickert. The British are more at home with pencil in hand than the French. The half dozen Mexican prints are commanding specimens of Rivera, Siqueiros, Charlot and Orozco.

There are 34 American pictures and they show the brilliant development in graphic art in recent years. Our graphic artists show wit, imagination, and technical skill. John Taylor Arms and Samuel Chamberlain make etchings with lacy lines which recepture the mood of times that are past. John Marin brings them up-to-date in "Skyscraper in Construction." Thomas Nason is an exponent of the finely spun wood-engraving, the result of patient workmanship. Rockwell Kent is the illustrator of "Candide." Wanda Gag twists vegetation into odd shapes in the ironical title "Spring." Edward Hopper and John Sloan are the realists, taking their cue from direct observation of everyday life. Ernest Fiene makes a somber idyl out of a street scene, "Dyckman Street Church." Adolf Dehn is a twentieth-century Daumier poking fun at dowagers at a symphony concert.

American graphic artists are inclined to earthy, familiar themes, to the human or dramatic subject matter. They do not strain for effect, but furnish rather a straightforward piece of reporting.

We hope that some day the Institute of Modern Art will have an exhibition in which there will be fewer of the "stock" luminaries, where perhaps it will do a bit of pioneering, bringing undiscovered talents to light. Several of the graphic artists exhibited here might well be retired from the headlines. However, it is on the whole a good exhibition and well worth seeing.

Opening Tonight

King Richard II—At the Colonial. Maurice Evans in a revival of the Shakespearean play with a cast that includes Donald Randolph, Charles Dalton, Sidney Smith, Rhys Williams, Emmett Rogers, Everett Ripley, John Barclay, Lauren Gilbert, Franz Bendtsen, and Carmen Mathews. The production was designed by David Ffolkes, and directed by Margaret Webster.

Programs of Modern Dance

In addition to modern dance programs to be presented in the Hotel Statler ballroom on Thursday and Friday afternoons, in connection with the preview of the Dance Section of the American Physical Education Convention held by the eastern division there, Pauline Chellis, dance section chairman, will present 80 girls from the sophomore and junior class of Sargent College of Boston University as part of the demonstration to be held in the Arena, Friday evening, March 29.

Her program includes "A Study in Dance Patterns," "Camp Town Meeting," "Comin' Round the Mountain," and "Drill Hour," all composed and directed by Miss Chellis, instructor of modern dance at Sargent College.

In the convention programs at the Statler, Miss Chellis will present her Workshop Group (Bouvé-Boston School and Sargent College) in "Dance of Greeting," "Chaconne," and "Country Jig," on Thursday afternoon, and beginning and advanced studio groups in original studies and dance forms, on Friday afternoon.

Other participants in the convention demonstrations are: Wellesley College, Charlotte MacEwan, instructor; Pembroke College (Flora Hopkins); Boston Y. W. C. A. (Janice Janes); and dance groups from Newton High School (Jean Aubry) and Lowell High School (Alice Mulcahy), scheduled for Thursday afternoon.

The Friday afternoon demonstrations will be given by groups from primary and elementary grades — Rhode Island Public Schools (Cecilia Cox); Somerville Public Schools (Anne Cameron of Sargent College); Bridgewater Training School (Lois Decker of Bridgewater State Teachers College), and social dancing by girls and boys under the direction of Louise Kingman of Framingham State Teachers College.

Art Exhibitions

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Oils, water colors, etchings and wood carvings by Leroy L. Woodward. Through March.

Boston Art Club, New Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Arthur Franklyn Musgrave. Through March.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—Group exhibition of oils, water colors, books and music by members of the Copley Society of Boston and the Boston Branch of National League of American Pen Women. Through April 1.

College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue—Drawings by artists of the Index of American Design, Massachusetts Art Project. Through March 30.

Copley Society—Water colors by Laura Lee. Through March 29.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Exhibition of water colors by Sears Gallagher. Also Ceramics. Through April 6.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Water colors by Rosamond Pier Hunt. Through March.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Miscellaneous group of Americana.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry Botkin, and Patrick Morgan. Through March.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbuy Street—Water colors by Glenn MacNutt. Through April 6.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Paintings and drawings by children (ages 5 to 10). Through April 8.

John McLaughlin, 23 River Street—Group of Japanese drawings by Utamaro, Toyokuni, Hiroshige and Hokusai.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of one hundred contemporary prints. Through April 27; drawings and paintings by Boston children. Through April 26.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by members of the Art Faculty of Colby Junior College. Through April 6.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings, including a group of The Barbison School. April 13.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of New England photography. Through March.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England landscapes by James K. Bonner. Through March 29.

Robert S. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Frank Vining Smith. Water colors by Francis J. Gyra, Jr. Through April 6.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models and whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Exhibition of paintings by Vincent Van Gogh, lent through the courtesy of the Municipal Museum, Amsterdam. Through April 10.

Germanic Museum—Eighteenth Century book illustrations. Oils and water colors by Paul Klee. March 27.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45, Sundays 1-4, music at 2, admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5.—Permanent collection.

News of the Screen

New York

Walter Wanger has circumvented the obvious difficulties of bringing Vincent Sheean's "Personal History" to the screen in its original state. "Rather than compromise a brilliant literary work," says Mr. Wanger, "or attempt to benefit from the renown of its title, we are producing a new story and will give it a new title." It would probably be carping to wonder why Mr. Sheean's book had to be purchased in the first place. The production went before the cameras last week under the direction of Alfred Hitchcock, with Joel McCrea and Laraine Day in the principal roles. The screen play is by Charles Bennet and Joan Harrison, with dialogue by James Hilton.

* * *

Gary Cooper will be the star of the forthcoming Capra-Riskin film, "The Life of John Doe," now in preparation at Warners. This will be Frank Capra's first independent production. He has heretofore worked for Columbia.

* * *

Unable to secure the services of John Barrymore for "The Great Profile," Darryl F. Zanuck has signed Adolphe Menjou for the leading role.

* * *

Micheline Francey, an obscure French actress not so long ago, was made a star by Julien Duvivier in his "La Charrette Fantome" (The Phantom Wagon), now being prepared by Columbia for American release. Mlle. Francey had previously played a secondary role in 'The Devil is an Empress." In the screen version of "La Charrette Fantome," which was written by Selma Lagerloff, the new French discovery will be co-starred with three of her celebrated fellow countrymen, Pierre Fresnay, Marie Bell, and Louis Jouvet.

* * *

"Schpountz," the latest and said to be the most successful of Marcel Pagnol's films, will soon be released in this country by the French Cinema Center, Inc. The print has recently arrived. A satire on the motion picture industry and the public, "Schpountz" is partly a biography of the French film star, Fernandel, who plays the leading role. He is supported by most of the players who appeared in "The Baker's Wife" and "Harvest," previous Pagnol films.

* * *

Linda Darnell, who became a Hollywood star in less than a year, is currently visiting New York for the first time and will appear on the Kate Smith program from the local CBS studio on Friday, March 29.

Don Ameche, who played one of the principal roles in the recently completed "Lillian Russell," has been given the top role in "Four Sons."

Richard Carlson, who has been seen in both stage and screen roles, will play Thomas Jefferson in Columbia's version of the Elizabeth Page novel, "Tree of Liberty."

Conrad Nagel has been signed for an important supporting role in "I Want a Divorce," starring Dick Powell and Joan Blondell.

Melvyn Douglas, currently appearing in "Too Many Husbands," is to play the male lead in "Singapore," as it is temporarily being called at Columbia.

Helen Westley has been added to the cast of "All This and Heaven Too," starring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer, now being produced under the direction of Anatole Litvak for Warners.

Gregg Toland has been engaged by John Ford to do the camera work on "The Long Voyage Home," based on Eugene O'Neill's play.

Aaron Copland is in Hollywood working on the score of "Our Town," the Sol Lesser production of Thornton Wilder's folk comedy, directed by Sam Wood.

Luli Deste, the Austrian actress recently signed by Universal, will play the leading role in that company's "Ski Patrol."

Lana Turner and Lew Ayres are to be teamed in the forthcoming M-G-M film, "To Own the World," for which Dalton Trumbo has provided the original story.

Concert Calendar

Monday

Concert for benefit of French war charities by Lily Pons, soprano, and George Copeland, pianist; assisted by a group of the Boston Symphony Orchestra members, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:45.

Tuesday

Seventieth faculty concert of the Longy School of Music, Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, Cambridge. Eunice Crocker, pianist. 8:15.

Wednesday

Concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Youth concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Symphony Hall. 3:30. Wheeler Beckett, conductor.

Thursday

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Sanders Theater, Cambridge at 8. Igor Stravinsky, guest conductor.

Friday

Regular afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and soloists. Igor Stravinsky, guest conductor. Soloists: Raoul Jobin, tenor; Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprano; Mack Harrell, baritone; Paul Leyssac, speaker. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and soloists. Igor Stravinsky, guest conductor. Soloists: Raoul Jobin, tenor; Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprano; Mack Harrell, baritone; Paul Leyssac, speaker. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday

Recital in Jordan Hall by Ida Mason, soprano. Alice Girouard, accompanist. 3:30.

Concert by Sascha Alexandrova, soprano, Reginald Boardman, pianist. Steinert Hall at 8:15.

Concert by Maurice Eisenberg, cellist. Gardner Museum at 2.

Civic Theater Plan Postponed Until Fall

Announcement has been made of the postponement until autumn of plans for the Boston Civic Theater, which William Shea, director of the project, has hoped to launch with a preliminary season of four plays starting April 15. The intention at present seems to be for an opening sometime in October, with the four plays which had been mentioned for this spring. They are Maxwell Anderson's "High Tor," George Kaiser's "The Coral," Clemence Dane's "Granite," and Philip Barry's "Hotel Universe."

The company for this spring was to have been headed by Fay Wray and was to include Francis Cleveland, Charles Atkin, Ellen Love, Paul Ballantyne, Albert Bergh, Fred Ayres Cotton, and Gordon Gould.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Walt Disney's FULL LENGTH FEATURE IN TECHNICOLOR Pinocchio
2nd Hit! "Millionaire Playboy" Joe Penner
• NOW •
KEITH MEMORIAL

SHUBERT LAST WEEK Tonight, 8:30 | MAT. WED.
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
JACK HALEY • MARTA EGGERT • SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
Evgs. 55c to $3.30
Wed. Mat. 55c to $2.20 Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.75

WILBUR TONIGHT, 8:30 | MAT. WED.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in "AN INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT"
A NEW COMEDY BY VINCENT SHEEAN
KENT SMITH • CATHARINE DOUCET • GEOR. HUMPHREYS
Staged by MR. McCLINTIC
NIGHTS 1.10, 2.20, WED. & SAT. MAT. 1.10, 2.75

COLONIAL TONIGHT at 8:30
THIS WEEK ONLY
MAURICE EVANS
in KING RICHARD II
COMPANY OF 40
Evgs. $1.10 to $3.30. Wed.-Sat. Mats. $1.00 to $2.75. Tax Inc.

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bing Crosby
Bob Hope—Dorothy Lamour
"ROAD TO SINGAPORE"
Also "Women Without Names"

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Extraordinary Hits—2
REBECCA
Laurence OLIVIER • Joan FONTAINE
Also: JACK HOLT, "OUTSIDE 3-MILE LIMIT"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Don Ameche—Andrea Leeds
"SWANEE RIVER"
Pat O'Brien—Edward Arnold
"SLIGHTLY HONORABLE"
Wed.: The Mikado and Clouds Over Europe

NEW YORK CITY
"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor" — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Evgs. 250 ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.20
Mats. 250 ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.65
PLYMOUTH, W. 45th St. CI. 6-9156. Evgs. 8:50
7th Month Mats. WED. & SAT. at 2:50

Mats. This Week: WED., THURS. & SAT.
"Immensely Funny" —Anderson. Jour.-Amer.
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. West of Broadway
"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7089. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75
"Bright and cheerful and entertaining"
—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Hayde, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5069
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40
"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons"—Sloper, The Ch. Sci. Monitor.
THE PLAYWRIGHT COMPANY presents
TWO ON AN ISLAND
by ELMER RICE
with Luther ADLER • Betty FIELD • John CRAVEN
HUDSON Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BRy. 9-8298
Evgs. 8:30—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Saturday's sales	392,470
1940 volume to date	46,887,770
1939 volume to date	56,961,907

Stocks Uneven; Most Buying In Air Issues

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Specialties, notably air transport company stocks, maintained their popularity in today's market.

Many leaders, at the same time, failed to get going and, near the final hour, prices were distinctly irregular. Dealings were small from the start, with transfers for the full proceedings at the rate of 600,000 shares.

The trading fraternity seemed to derive scant inspiration from either business news at home or war developments abroad and the inclination to keep "liquid" was pronounced in speculative quarters.

Bonds were just about steady with definite trends lacking in virtually all departments. Commodities were a shade uneven. European markets were still closed for Easter, reopening tomorrow.

Bond Market Slow

U. S. Governments and a small group of corporate liens recorded moderate gains in a slow bond market today.

Foreign issues had little support and most Europeans, including the neutrals and belligerents, dropped back on the bleak European situation. Losses ran to 1 or more in Norway 6s, Brisbane 5s and Canada 3s. Several of the South Americans brought fractionally higher prices.

Near the final hour U. S. Treasuries were up 1-32d to 16-32ds, but only a relatively few issues were traded.

Corporates up a little included Walworth 4s, Western Union 5s of '60, Youngstown Sheet 4s, Shell Union 2½s, and Nickel Plate 4½s. Lower were Detroit Edison 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, and Pacific Telephone "B" 3¼s of '66.

Postal Telegraph Inquiry Is Urged

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Minton (D) of Indiana in the Senate called for an inquiry into the reorganization of the postal telegraph and Cable Corporation to prevent what he termed benefits for "bankers, financial lawyers and stock manipulators."

The democratic whip said the Securites Commisison or a special Senate Committee, appointed to study the proposed merger of Postal Telegraph and Western Union, should act on the matter before the reorganization of Postal Telegraph was completed in Federal District Court of Southern New York.

Asserting that most congressional inquiries amounted to "locking the barn after the horse is stolen," Senator Minton suggested in a statement read to the Senate that the investigators should learn how a banking firm and committee of stockholders "have been able to seize control of the reorganization of Postal although the banking firm held only $243,000 of a $50,000,000 publicly held issue, and members of the committee held only $133,200 of this same issue January 31, 1939.

Glenn Martin 1939 Net $3.75 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore airplane manufacturers, reported for 1939 net income of $4,110,605, equal to $3.75 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $2,349,355, or $2.15 a share in 1938.

The report showed about two-thirds of the year's income was earned in the final three months of the year, in which period the European war and a rush to re-arm at home brought heavy orders for planes. For nine months to Sept. 30 the report disclosed net profit of but $1,513,778, equal to $1.38 a share.

Undelivered orders on January 1 aggregated $49,241,516, compared with $13,903,006 a year earlier.

Wheat Prices Best Since February 23

CHICAGO, March 25 (AP)—An advance of as much as 2 cents a bushel today carried wheat prices to their best level since February 23 and to within less than 3 cents of the mid-December peak which stands as the market's highest in more than two years.

Cold weather and pessimistic crop reports as well as European war news were factors behind the upturn.

Steel Rate Ratings Lower This Week

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Steel production schedules will be reduced against this week to 60.7 per cent of capacity, lowest since Labor Day week in 1939, the American Iron & Steel Institute said today.

This compared with 62.4 per cent in the preceding week, 65.9 per cent a month ago and 56.1 per cent a year ago.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 22 compared with March 22, 1939 (shown in parenthesis): Receipts $30,942,336.31 ($22,162,268.71); expenditures $24,975,907.46 ($26,764,836.85); net balance $2,562,155,065.43 ($3,443,296,-851.71); working balance included $1,842,-591,204.90 ($2,788,752,785.98); customs receipts for month $21,316,596.17 ($20,475,-312.52); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,330,618,064.66 ($4,325,572,787.81); expenditures $6,990,627,234.38 ($6,503,414,013.01); excess of expenditures $2,654,809,169.72 ($2,-267,841,255.20); gross debt $42,824,675,440.94 ($39,955,376,275.68); increase over previous day $2,206,476.52; gold assets $18,398,990,-628.13 ($15,078,392,824.47).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ½
48¾	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	46	46	46	M'r 21
9	7½	Adams Ex (½g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis(1)	3	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ½
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	•3	18⅜	18	18⅜	M'r 21
58½	48½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	48½	48¼	48¼	— ⅝
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	
7	6	Alaska Jun(.15e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'r 19
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10	10	10	M'r 16
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	16½	16½	16½	M'r 21
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¾
11⅜	9½	Allen Indust(1g)	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	M'r 21
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	178⅞	178⅞	178⅞	— ⅛
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 21
15	13½	Allied Mills (1g)	2	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
9¾	7¾	Allied Stores	8	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	4	67½	67⅛	67½	+ ½
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	M'r 21
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	M'r 21
16⅜	14¼	Amal Leath pf	1	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	M'r 21
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	2	54	53¾	53¾	— ¼
21	18¾	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
62¼	41⅜	Am Airlines	58	64⅜	63	64½	—2⅛
11⅛	9⅞	Am Bank Note	1	10	10	10	M'r 23
8¼	5¼	Am Bosch	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
45⅜	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	40½	40½	40½	M'r 21
116½	112	Am Can (4)	2	114¼	114¼	114¼	— ¼
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	2	172½	172	172½	+1
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	2	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ½
51⅜	38½	Am Car pf	5	41¾	40¾	41⅜	M'r 21
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	3	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	M'r 20
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	137	137	137	
9⅝	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 20
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	M'r 23
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13	13	13	— ½
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
28¼	21⅝	Am&F$7p(.35k)	1	21⅝	21½	21½	— ½
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 23
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅜
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 23
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
60½	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	3	60½	60⅛	60½	M'r 21
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 21
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	5	29	29	29	+1
6⅝	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	5½	5	5	— ⅛
42	40½	Am Inv III(2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	M'r 19
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	1	20½	20½	20½	
60	51⅜	Am Locomot pf	1	54	54	54	
14⅜	13	Am M & F (.80)	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅜	Am M & Metal	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	M'r 20
25	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	6	24¾	24	24	— ¾
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	4	54	54	54	— ½
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	7	45¾	45½	45¾	
10⅝	8⅜	Am Rad & St S	20	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	6	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	66	66	66	M'r 21
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R(⅓e)	6	49¼	49	49	— ¾
146¾	142	Am S & R pf (7)	2	146¾	146	146	M'r 21
70	65½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	65½	65½	65½	M'r 23
33⅜	26⅛	Am Steel F (¼e)	9	26¼	26	26⅛	
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	19	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ½
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 14
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	85⅜	85	85	M'r 23
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	8	172	171¾	172	+ ¼
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	4	87½	87	87½	
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	7	89½	88¼	88¼	—1¼
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146	146	146	+ ½
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 23
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	6	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅜
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	96	96	96	—1
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
47¼	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	40¾	40½	40½	— ¼
7⅜	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
43½	39	Am Z p pf (1¼k)	1	40	40	40	M'r 19
31½	26¼	Anaconda (¼e)	22	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
38½	35	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	M'r 19
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.70g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	M'r 20
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 14
3⅞	2½	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 19
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	M'r 21
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	108¾	108⅛	108⅛	M'r 23
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 21
64¾	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	4	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ¼
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'r 23
9½	8½	Artloom Corp	2	8½	8½	8½	
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
78	75	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	M'r 19
85	70	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
44¾	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	M'r 20
25⅛	21½	Atch T & S F	4	22	21¾	21¾	
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	53	53	53	— ½
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	3	16½	16½	16½	M'r 23
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	15	15	15	
18¾	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 20
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	6	22¾	22¾	22¾	
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 15
9⅞	8¾	Atlas Corp (½g)	12	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	18	48⅝	48	48	— ¾
73	63	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	71	71	71	M'r 23
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'r 20
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	9	1⅝	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'r 20
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	120	7¼	7	7	— ¼
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	10	14⅜	14⅜	14½	— ¼
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	8	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6	6	6	M'r 23
14⅞	10¼	Bangor & Ar	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
15¾	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.15e)	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
29½	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
109⅝	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'r 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 21
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb 28
34⅝	26⅜	Bendix Av (⅝e)	48	34⅜	33⅞	34	
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	2	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	— ¼
39	35¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	36½	36	36	+ ½
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	19	74¾	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅝
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	119⅞	119¾	119⅞	+ ⅜
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	28	28	28	M'r 23
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	20	20	20	
11⅝	9½	Blaw-Knox	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'r 20
25⅞	19½	Boeing Airplane	6	22⅛	21½	21¾	— ¼
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	1	26	26	26	M'r 21
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	8	25	25	25	
24½	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	9	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ¼
25⅞	21⅞	Borg-War (¼e)	11	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	M'r 20
35¾	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33	33	33	
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport B	26	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
22¾	19¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	18	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅜
39½	38⅛	Briggs & Str (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	M'r 19
51	51	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52½	52½	52½	
3	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	20	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
22¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	31	22⅜	22	22	
93½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	7	91	91	91	+1
60½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	28	60⅛	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G(¼e)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	M'r 23
35¾	35	Brown Sh(⅞e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 11
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (⅓e)	36	27⅛	25⅜	27⅛	+2⅛
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	6	9½	9¼	9⅜	M'r 21
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	3	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	7	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
12½	11	Burr Ad M(.20e)	5	11	11	11	
4⅞	3⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'r 21
7⅜	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
22⅜	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
4⅜	3¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	3½	3½	3½	M'r 21
13¾	11⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 21
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	M'r 13
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	3	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
52⅜	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
1⅞	1⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	6¾	Cal & Hec (.3ge)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	4	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
22⅜	16½	Can Dry (½g)	37	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+ ¾
6⅜	4¾	Canadian Pacific	6	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
40½	37¾	Cannon M (⅓e)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	M'r 20
5⅛	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
27	23	Carpent (½e)	2	23½	23½	23½	M'r 21
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 21
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	M'r 20
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	49¾	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅞
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (⅛a)	14	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	5	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	M'r 23
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 19
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	8	7⅝	8	M'r 21
6	5½	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	6	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
8⅜	6½	Cert-teed Prod	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (⅓e)	1	19	19	19	—1
26¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	21	21	21	M'r 19
29½	15	Checker Cab	4	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
42⅜	36¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	9	39½	39½	39½	+ ½

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	M'r 20
43¾	41¼	Ches Corp	1	41½	41½	41½	
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	1½	1½	1½	
⅝	⅛	Chi & N West	5	1¼	¼	¼	
1¼	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 19
2½	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 21
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Order	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¼	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14¾	10⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	12	11½	11⅛	11¼	M'r 21
35⅛	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	35	35	35	M'r 15
50	46	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	M'r 21
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	M'r 21
⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 21
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	8	11¼	10¾	11¼	M'r 23
13½	11½	Chickasha ⅛g)	2	12	12	12	M'r 19
6½	4⅝	Childs Co	9	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	+ ¼
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	9	85¼	85	85	— ⅛
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	M'r 23
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3	M'r 21
38⅜	28	Clark Equip(1a)	7	36¾	36⅜	36¾	— ⅜
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	9	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
39⅞	35¼	Climax M (1.20)	3	39¼	39	39¼	+ ¼
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	2	42⅞	42	42⅞	+ ⅞
123½	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	120½	120½	120½	+ ¼
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	63	63	63	M'r 19
20	16⅝	Colgate P (½)	35	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝	+ ¼
103⅜	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	1	30½	30¼	30½	+ ½
19¾	17	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 20
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	2	25	25	25	
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	8	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
7⅜	5½	Col Gas & Elec	49	5¾	5½	5½	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	86	86	86	M'r 21
8½	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	2	7½	7½	7½	
23½	19¾	Col P pf (2¾)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'r 23
97	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	2	97	96½	96½	— ½
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	3	46	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	M'r 8
55¼	51⅛	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜	+ ⅛
113	110½	Com Tcv pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	M'r 20
15⅜	13	Coml Solvents	14	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	21	1⅜	1	1	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	63⅛	63¼	63¼	— ¾
32⅜	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	43	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	M'r 20
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum(¼e)	3	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	M'r 23
29⅞	25½	Cons Aircraft	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
14¾	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	6	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	42	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	32	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
109¼	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	110⅛	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅞	Con Film Ind	4	1	⅞	1	
10	8½	Cons F pf (¼e)	2	9½	9¼	9½	M'r 19
4¾	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	46	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 21
4¾	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	3½	3½	3½	M'r 23
18½	14⅜	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	M'r 15
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	101¾	101¾	101¾	M'r 23
17⅛	14⅜	Container (¼e)	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak A	4	12½	12½	12½	
1⅜	1	Cont Bak B	1	1	1	1	
97½	94	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	94	94	94	M'r 20
47¾	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	5	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	M'r 23
7⅝	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'r 23
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	14	40⅞	40¾	40⅝	— ⅜
4¾	3⅛	Cont Motors	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
25	22¼	Cont O Del (¼e)	31	22½	22¼	22½	
29½	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
17	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	
53½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Large Federal Returns May Avert New Tax

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—High Administration officials claimed today that unexpectedly large income tax returns made it probable the Treasury could stay under the $45,000,000,000 debt limit without new taxes at least through April, 1941.

This would give the President and Congress elected this fall plenty of time, they said, to take whatever action they consider necessary. The debt limit is fixed by law, and Congress might be expected either to move it to a higher figure or increases taxes.

Might Hold for Year

Barring unforeseen business developments which would reverse the present favorable revenue aspects, or unscheduled big appropriations, the officials continued, the Treasury might be able to stay under the debt limit clear through the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

Few were willing to estimate by what margin income tax collections had exceeded budget estimates, but one who is in an authoritative position guessed that income taxes on 1939 income, on which first quarter payments were due March 15, would beat the forecasts by $300,000,000.

Adding to this the fact that other Treasury revenues—such as gasoline and tobacco taxes—are running ahead of schedule, he said it was probable that total revenues would exceed the budget by $400,000,000 in the next 15 months.

(Not all the 1939 income taxes will be collected until after Dec. 15, but those counted in the first 20 days of March were 31 per cent larger than last year.)

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau last week ruled out "trick methods" of avoiding the debt limit, such as raiding the Treasury's cash working balance or the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, but officials are looking to still other methods of increasing revenue.

* * *

One of the most important of these is the cash which the 40-odd government corporations were asked by the President to turn over to the Treasury. The President estimated $700,000,000 from this source, but some of the experts working on his project figure that the yield could be raised to $1,000,000,000 if necessary.

Defense Taxes Seen Unlikely

Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress in January to vote $460,000,000 of additional defense taxes to avoid the debt limit. Since the news of favorable tax returns, however, congressional leaders have virtually given up the idea of such a levy.

Not even the unbudgeted farm parity fund of $212,000,000 which the Senate voted last week disheartened the officials figuring on the debt limit. They pointed out that, except for about $50,000,000 to growers of winter wheat, the proposed parity payments actually would not be disbursed until after June 30, 1941.

At last count, the Treasury's debt was $42,520,613,412. This was higher than any figure on record, but still was roughly $2,500,000,000 below the limit.

Defiits vary from month to month, but are slated to average $330,000,000 a month this fiscal year, ending June 30, and about $180,000,000 a month in the next fiscal year. The averages may prove lower because of the revenue situation.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.09	12.86
Affiliated F Inc	3.40	3.72
Amerex Hold	16.875	17.375
Bancshares Shrs	3.14	3.46
Am Gen Equip Inc	.33	.37
Am Ins Stocks	3.25	3.75
Boston Fund	15.56	16.73
British Type Inv	.09	.24
Broad St Inv Tr	24.04	25.99
Bullock Fund	13.25	14.625
Can Inv Fund	3.20	3.95
Century Shrs Tr	25.52	27.44
Chain St Inv	18.27	19.44
Dividend Shrs	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.75	19.06
Eaton & Howard Fd B	11.51	12.36
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.50	25.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.49	19.90
Fund Investors Inc	17.46	18.98
Gen Capital	30.39	32.68
Gen Investors Tr	4.97	5.41
Incorp Investors Tr	15.79	16.98
Loomis Sayles Mut Fnd	33.20	35.30
Maryland Fund	3.75	4.40
Mass Invest Tr	20.67	22.23
Mutual Invest	10.70	11.70
Nation Wide Voting	1.22	1.35
New England Fund	12.40	13.36
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.00	20.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.39	.44
Putnam Fund	13.91	14.85
Quincy Income Shrs	6.80	7.70
Railway & Light Sec	9.00	..
Railway & Light Sec pf	98.50	..
Repub Invest Fund	4.34	4.87
Scudder S & C	84.23	85.93
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	1.25	2.75
Spencer Trask Fund	15.48	16.41
Stand Util Inc	.38	.42
State Street Invest	72.50	75.25
Supervised Shares	9.91	10.77
Trusted Am Bk "B"	.57	.63
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.86	.98
U S El Lt & P Voting	.97	..
Wellington Fund	14.03	15.42
World Investment Tr	3.55	3.93

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.75	5.50
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.83	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.91	..
Depos Bk Sh NY "A"	1.59	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.90	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.54	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	5.95	6.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.05	4.60
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.09	5.84
Nation Wide Sec	3.80	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	45.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.34	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.89	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.83	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.62	..
Repres Tr Shares	10.26	10.76
Super of Am Tr AA	2.57	..
Us Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.25	..
Us Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.24	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	1.375	2.25
First Boston Corp	15.75	17.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.25	1.00

Kerstone Custodian Funds

	Bonds Liq. value	Bonds Sales price	Common Stocks Liq. value	Common Stocks Sales price
B-1	26.70	29.19	S-1	25.53	27.96
B-2	21.49	23.51	S-2	13.78	15.18
B-3	13.88	15.26	S-3	9.39	10.40
B-4	6.44	7.10	S-4	3.85	4.34

Preferred Stocks

K-1	14.62	16.04	K-2	9.66	10.65

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '47-43	109.20	109.20	109.20
1 3¼s '45-'43	109.27	109.27	109.27
1 3¼s '46-44	110.16	110.16	110.16
4 4s '54-44	114.28	114.28	114.28
4 4s '54-44	114.28	114.28	114.28
1 2¾s '54-51	108.11	108.11	108.11
28 2⅞s '60-55	108.28	108.26	108.26
1 2¾s '59-56	107.24	107.24	107.24

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-44	108	108	108
2 1½s '47-45	102.3	102.3	102.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s'44	79	79	79
5 Alleghany 5s'50 st	46¼	46¼	46¼
7 Allied Strs 4½s'51	97⅝	97½	97½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110½	110½	110½
7 Am T&T 5½s'43	108 1-32	108 1-32	108
14 Am T&T 3¼s'66	109¼	109	109
3 Am T&T 3¼s'61	109⅝	109½	109⅝
1 Am WW&E 6s'75	108	108	108
24 Anaconda Cop 4½'50	105¾	105½	105¾
5 Arm Del 4s 57	102	101¾	102
7 Arm Del 4s 55	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
15 AT&SF 4s 95	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 A C Line 1st4s 52	71	71	71
1 A C Line cit 4s 52	66	66	66
1 A C Line 4½s 64	54½	54½	54½
1 A C Line 5s 45	70	70	70
10 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	68⅞	68½	68⅞
9 Atl Refin 3s 53	105½	105⅜	105⅜
1 B&O 1st 2½g 48 st	67½	67½	67½
17 B&O 95 A st	25½	25¼	25½
7 B&O 95 C st	29⅝	29½	29⅝
4 B&O 96 F st	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 B&O cv 4½s 60	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 B&O 1st 4s 48	67	67	67
6 B&O SW 5s st	47	47	47
1 Bang & Aroos 5s 43	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	106	106	106
2 Beth Stl 3½s 52	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
20 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103¼	103	103¼
120 Boston&Me 5s 67	50¾	50⅛	50½
60 Bos &Me 4¾s 61	50½	50	50½
18 Boson&Me 5s 55	51	50¼	51
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	89¼	89	89
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50 ct	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
9 Buf Gen El 4⅛s '81	110½	110¼	110½
2 Buf R & P '57 st	37	37	37
2 Bush Term 5s '55	40½	04	40
1 Bush Term 4s '52	68	68	68
1 Bush Term 1st 5s '60	56	56	56
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	103½	103½	103½
4 Can Sou 5s '62	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101½	101½	101½
17 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	101⅞	101½	101½
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101¾	101¾	101¾
21 Can Nat Ry 4¼s '51	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98½	98⅜	98⅜
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98½	98⅜	98⅜
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	111½	111¼	111¼
14 Can Pac 5s '54	105	104¾	105
2 Can Pac 5s '54	83¾	83⅞	83⅞
13 Can Pac 4s perp	67¾	67⅝	67⅝
4 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100	100	100
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
3 Cent Cal Ry 5s '59 C	2½	2½	2½
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	46¾	46¾	46¾
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66½	65⅞	66¼
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s'42	60	60	60
4 Cen R R N J 5s '87	16½	16½	16½
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	110½	110½	110½
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	79½	79½	79½
1 C&O 4½s '92	122¼	122¼	122¼
4 C & O 3½s '96 D	99	98⅞	98⅞
10 C & D rfg 3½s '96E	99	98¾	99
2 C & O rfg 3½s '63F	105½	105½	105½
2 C & O rfg 3½s '63F	105½	105½	105½
11 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	88½	88	88⅜
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	83⅜	83⅝	83⅝
15 CB&Q gen 4s '58	90½	90	90½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94½	94½	94½
10 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	16½	17
32 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27	27	27
7 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12 CM&StP 4½s 89C	26½	26½	26½
13 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 Chi &NW c 4¾s 49	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 Chi &NW 3½s 87	15	15	15
13 CRI & 4½s 52A	7¼	7¼	7¼
6 C R I & P 4s 88	17¼	16½	17¼
18 C R I & P rfg 4s34	6¼	6¼	6½
9 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	105 15-16	-05	15-16
3 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93¼	93¼	93¼
7 Childs Co25s 43	56¾	56	56¾
5 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	49½	49½	49½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
8 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76¼	75⅞	75⅞
1 Clev UnTerm 4½s '77C	69	69	69
19 Col & So 4½s '80	29¼	29	29
3 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104½	104⅜	104½
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
16 Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	127⅜	126⅞	127⅜
9 Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅞	107½	107⅞
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	107⅞	108⅜	108⅜
14 Con Edis 3½s '56	106½	106½	106½
5 Cons Pow 1st 3¾s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
1 Container 5s '43	107½	107⅜	107⅜
15 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
3 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105	105	105
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	29¼	29¼	29¼
4 Cuba RR 7½s '46	44	44	44
4 Cuba RR 5s '52	39½	39½	39½
9 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	58⅛	58¼	58¼
1 Del P&L 4½s '71	108½	108½	108½
7 D&RG 4s '36	9	9	9
2 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	2½	2½	2½
8 D&RGWest 5s '78	6	6	6
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Dul Missabe&It3½s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¾	107½	107½
108 Erie rfg 5s '67	16¾	16	16¼
6 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¾	16	16¼
53 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¾	24	25
3 Erie cv 4s '53A	21½	21¾	21½
1 Erie &Jer 6s '55	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 F'bks Morse 4s '56	107½	107½	107½
5 FstonetT&R 3½s '48	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	49	49	49
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104	103¾	104
5 GMot Ac'pt3¼s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	68¼	68	68
41 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	97	97	97
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	90½	90½	90½
112 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	83½	82	83½
11 Gt Nor 4s '46G	107¾	107⅝	107¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46H	99¾	99½	99⅝
31 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	91	91	91
2 Gulf M&N 5s '50	73⅝	73	73⅝
5 Gulf M&N 5½s '50	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
15 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	86¼	86¼	86¼
5 Housatonic 5s '37	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	47½	47½	47½
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
4 Hud&Man inc 6s '57	47¾	47⅞	47⅞
14 Ill Cen 4s '53	15½	15½	15½
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44	43½	43½
1 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	49	49	49
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	42½	42½	42½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	47¾	47⅞	47⅞
5 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	43¾	43¾	43¾
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105	104⅞	105
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	105¾	105¾	105¾
34 Interb R Tr 6s '32	73¾	73⅝	73⅝
13 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	77	76⅞	77
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	77	77	77
18 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	67⅜	67¼	67¼
9 Int Paper 6s '55	98½	98	98½
10 Int Paper 5s '47	102	102	102
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	41¾	41¾	41¾
10 Int T&T 5s '55	45¼	45	45¼
2 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	37½	37½	37½
3 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	37	36⅞	37
1 K C South 5s '50	67	67	67
6 K C South 3s '50	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
1 Keith (BF) 6s '46	102	103	103
2 Kings Co Ele 4s '49	100½	100½	100½
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	105	105	105
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	46½	46½	46½
1 Leh Val C 5s '45	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	53½	53½	53½
1 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	42¼	42¼	42¼
1 Leh Val T 5s '41 asd	50	50	50
1 Liggett & B 7s '44	125¾	125¾	125¾
8 L&Nsl&M 5s '51	131½	130⅜	131½
6 Liquid Carb4s '47	109½	109½	109½
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	129½	129½	129½
1 Louisia & Rrk 5s '69	84½	84½	84½
10 Lou&N 5s 2003 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92½	92½	92½
2 Louis & Jc B 3¾s 2003	81	81	81
3 Lou&NSo Jt B 4s '52	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	82	82	82
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104½	104⅛	104⅛
104 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104	104	104
1 Mid Con Pet 6s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
58 Mid St Stl 5s '52	58	58	58
1 Minn&StL 4s '74	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1 Minn St Ry 5s '45	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Mo-Kan-Tex 5s '62A	14¾	14	14¾
1 Mo-Kan-Tex 4s '62 B	14¾	14⅜	14¾
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1½	1¼	1½
8 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20¼	20¼	20¼
21 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20	20	20
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	19½	19½	19½
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	20	20	20
48 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20	20	20
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3	3	3
10 Monti Pow 3¼s '66	100	99¾	99¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½ '55	32⅝	32¼	32⅝
5 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	42	42	42
8 Nassau El 4s '51	86¼	86	86½
2 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	53	53	53
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	107⅝	107¼	107¼
19 Natl Supply 3¾s'54	103	103	103
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	107	107	107
3 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36½	36⅜	36½
2 NY & Putnam 4s'93	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58½	58½
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52½	52½
3 NYC cn 4s'98	58¼	58⅛	58¼
1 NYC 3¾s'46	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
1 NYC cv 3¼s'52	55⅜	55¾	55⅜
1 NYC & HR 4s'42	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	59	59	59
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	63¼	63⅛	63¼
1 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	54½	54½	54½
1 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	80¾	80¾	80¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	109½	109½	109½
2 NY G El H&P 4s'49	117¼	117¼	117¼
16 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	19¾	19⅝	19¾
12 NYNH&H 4½s'67	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
2 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
11 NY St&W rfg 5s'37	27	27	27
1 NY St&W Term 5s'43	60	60	60
2 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110½	110½	110½
10 NY W&Bost 4½s46	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Norf Sou 6s 61A	14¼	14¼	14¼
40 Norf & W 4s 96	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	106½	106½	106½
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	142½	142½	142½
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	65½	65½	65¾
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40½	40¼	40¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s81	106¼	106⅛	106¼
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	110	110	110
7 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¾	111½	111½
6 Pac G&E 4s El 4s 64	113½	113¼	113¼
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	109½	109½	109½
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
2 Para Bway 3s 5 ct	50½	50¼	50⅛
3 Parmelee Tr 6s 44	43½	43⅜	43½
2 Pen Co 4s 63	104½	104½	104½
9 Pen Ok&Det 4½s 77	98½	98¼	98½
62 South Ry gen 4s 56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 S W Bell Tel 3⅞s 64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Staley Mfg 4s 46	106	106	106
Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105½	105½	105½
16 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	105	104¾	105
17 T RR A St L 5s 42	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜
1 T AR A St L 4s '53	108½	108½	108½
5 Texark&FtSm5½s '50	990	90	90
27 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107½	107¼	107¼
9 Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	107½	107½	107½
19 Third Ave 4s 1960	20¾	20½	20¾
14 Third Ave 4s '60	59¾	59⅛	59⅛
1 T StL&W 4s '50 reg	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107	107	107
6 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114½	114½	114½
19 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
1 Unit2Bis Am 5s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	70⅞	70¾	70¾
45 Unit Drug 5s '53	85	84⅜	85
22 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	105⅞	106
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	92¾	92¼	92¾
2 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	102	101¾	101¾
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	102	102	102
1 Util P&L 5s '59	91	91	91
1 Va & S W 1st 5s 2003	75	75	75
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108	108	108
14 Wabash 1st 5s '39	43¼	42⅞	43
10 Wabash 4½s '78C	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝
1 Wabash 4s '54	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Walwrth 6s '55	76½	76½	76½
1 Walwrth 4s '55	66½	66¼	66½
205 Warner Bros 6s '48	90	90	90
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
2 West Shore 4s 2361	48	47¾	47¾
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Westn Md 5½s '77A	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Westn Md 4s '52	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
1 Western Un 5s '51	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 Western Un 5s '60	67½	67½	67½
16 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	100	99⅞	100
1 Winston Sal 4s '60	110¾	110¾	110¾
39 Wis Cen 4s '49	22	21¾	22
1 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
9 Wis Cen 4s E&D '36	73¾	73¾	73¾
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108½	108½	108½
1 Youngst S&T cv 4s '48	105½	105½	105½

Foreign Bonds

7 Antioquia 7s '45A	14	13⅞	14
1 Antioquia s '45 C	14	14	14
4 Antioquia 7s'45 D	14	14	14
5 Belgium 6s '55	99	98¾	98¾
3 Brazil 8s '41	21¾	21½	21¾
2 Brazil 6½s '26-57	16½	16½	16½
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	16½	16½	16½
1 Breda Erres 7s '54	97½	97½	97½
1 Brisbane 5s '57	71	71	71
1 Brisbane 5s '58	70	70	70
1 Buen A 4¾s '75	64¾	64¾	64¾
18 Canada 5s 52	103	102¾	103
1 Canada 4s 60	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 Canada 3¾s 61	85¾	85½	85⅞
6 Canada 3s 68	82¼	82¼	82¼
4 Canada 3s 67	83	82¼	82¼
5 Canada 2½s 45	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Canada 2¼s44	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 ChileMtgBk6½s57asd	75½	75½	75½
5 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	33¾	33½	33½
2 Copenhag 5s 52	44¾	44¾	44⅞
1 Copenhag 4½s 53	41¾	41¾	41¾
2 Costa Rica 7s 52	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2 Cuba 5½s 45	80	80	80
1 Cuba 4½s 77	60¾	60¾	60¾
9 Denmark 5½s 55	55	54½	54½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	44¼	44½	44½
5 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	15½	15½	15½
19 Ger Goct 7s '49	15	15	15
13 Italy 7s 7951	65¾	65½	65½
3 Japan 6½s '54	86¾	86¾	86¾
5 Mendoza 4s '54	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Norway 6s '44	94½	94½	94½
2 Norway 4s '63	94½	94½	94½
2 Panama 5s '63A st asd	70	70	70
2 Pernambuco 7s '47	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Peru 1st 6s 60	110½	9⅞	10⅛
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Quensld 7s 41	100	100	100
2 Quensld 6s 47	87	87	87
4 Rio de Jan 8s 46	10¾	10¾	10¾
4 Rio Go do Sul 7s 66	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	10½	10½	10½
37 Santa Fe prov7s 64	80	79¾	79¾
(Philadelphia)	70	70	70
14 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Tokyo Is El L 7s '53	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Uruguay 6s '60	60	60	60
17 Urug aj 3¾s&4¼s'79	52¼	52	52¼
1 Wurttemb El 7s '56	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 Yokohama 6s '61	65¾	65¾	65¾

Total today, 3,345,000; Previous day 3,069,050; week ago, 4

Commerce and Finance

Insured Bank Deposits $56,076,000,000, Highest Ever Reported

Business and Industry

Britain Plans To Buy Less U. S. Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP) — British trade authorities have informed American officials that the United Kingdom expects to curtail purchases of American cotton in a further move to conserve foreign exchange.

Disclosing this, Agriculture Department officials forecast difficulties in disposing of 1940 cotton abroad and predicted that the Government would again be asked to advance large sums to growers in the form of loans on unmarketable surpluses.

Britain Big Buyer

The United Kingdom has been by far the largest recent importer of American cotton. It took 1,526,000 bales during the seven months ended March 1 compared with only 320,000 bales in the same period a year previously.

Increased imports in the last few months by France, Italy, Japan and several other countries as well as by the British have put American cotton exports at the highest level in several years. The total for the marketing season ending July 31 is expected to be in excess of 6,000,000 bales compared with 3,225,000 last season

Officials said that Great Britain, while intending to reduce purchases here, was preparing to buy more cotton in South America than heretofore. By so doing, it hopes to win a big share of export markets for industrial goods formerly supplied by Germany, and to make the most of its shipping facilities.

May Buy S. A. Cotton

It was explained that British ships which transport cotton from the United States frequently come here empty. By turning to South America for their cotton the British see a chance of sending out ships laden with goods which can be sold to pay for the cotton.

One Agriculture Department cotton authority said that on the basis of present prospects, it was likely that 2,000,000 bales or more of 1940 cotton would have to be kept off the market by means of Government loans. His estimate was based upon a 12,000,000-bale crop.

This season cotton is being withdrawn from storage under loans to supply market needs. The 1939 crop of 11,500,000 bales will run about 2,000,000 bales short of domestic and export demand.

Great Britain, as a war measure, already has restricted imports of American tobacco and canned fruits and has reduced sharply its imports of apples and several other agricultural products. These steps were taken to save foreign exchange in this country for war supplies, and also to promote closer relations with other agricultural nations by taking larger quantities of their products.

Auto Output Sets Record in February

DETROIT (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers' Association reported that retail sales of passenger cars and trucks during February totaled 283,973, the highest February distribution in the history of the motorcar industry.

The association's figures divided the distribution into 236,856 passenger cars and 47,117 trucks. During the comparable period last year passenger car sales were 165,865 and trucks 35,781.

Total car and truck sales for January and February this year were 569,246 compared with 419,524 for the like period of 1939.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 204

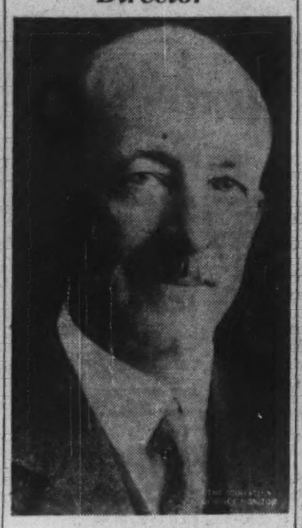
A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1940.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.

Boston, March 19, 1940.

Director



Albert B. Elias

Elected a director of the International Textbook Co. Formerly, Mr. Elias was President and Chairman of the Board of Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., and is now an associate of George G. Brooks of Brooks & Co.

Johns-Manville Adopts Plan To Pay Directors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Johns-Manville Corp. stockholders have authorized the payment of salaries to the directors.

The amount of compensation is limited to $5,000 in any calendar year by any one director. The salaries are in addition to reimbursement for reasonable expenses.

The stockholders also approved a proposal that each director and officer should be indemnified by the corporation for expenses incurred by him in connection with any action, suit or proceeding to which he might be made party by reason of his connection with the company.

"Some people seem to think that the prime requisite for a director is that he own some stock in the company, no matter how small the amount," he said. "It seems to me that any one of these narrow viewpoints fails to take into consideration the real functions of a board of directors.

"The question is sometimes raised whether directors should be largely officers of the corporation or whether they should be representative men from the outside. Different companies follow different procedures. However, the tendency is now clearly in the direction of having at least a majority of the directorate composed of men who are not officers or employees. This establishes a board to whom the officers do report and to whom they are responsible in the fullest sense. Such a board, being properly representative of the stockholders, is unrestricted by obligation or self-interest from taking prompt and adequate action whenever management falls short of the proper discharge of its responsibilities."

"It seems to me," Mr. Brown said, "that stockholders should consider authorizing compensation for directors on the basis which takes into consideration the expert and often highly technical services which directors today provide, even though the amount of the compensation so paid remains relatively nominal in comparison to the services so given." He explained that it was not planned to pay members of the management on the board any compensation other than their salary and a nominal sum for attending meetings.

McCrory Stores Profit

NEW YORK (AP) — McCrory Stores Corp., variety chain, reported net profit for 1939 of $2,231,012 of $1.95 a common share, compared with $1,765,063 or $1.48 a common share in 1938.

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Deposits Under FDIC Increase 13 P. C. in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. reports for the year 1939 increases in loans, discounts, total deposits, assets and holdings of Government obligations of various kinds and a decrease in holdings of other securities. The report covers 13,535 insured commercial banks.

Loans and discounts increased $842,000,000 or 5 per cent in 1939. Outstanding loans at the end of the year were $16,866,000,000, only $178,000,000 less than on June 30, 1937, which was the highest figure since the beginning of deposit insurance.

Total Deposits Rise

Total deposits increased $6,298,000,000, about 13 per cent, to $56,076,000,000, the highest ever reported. The continued growth is attributed chiefly to inter-bank redepositing, the influx of funds from abroad, and increases in loans and securities of the banks.

Deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations, payable on demand, increased $3,720,000,000, almost 16 per cent, and deposits of domestic and foreign banks showed the greatest increases in the deposit items.

Cash and funds due from banks showed an increase for the year of $4,700,000,000, 27 per cent, and amounted to $21,876,000,000 on Dec. 30, 1939, the highest figure on record.

Holdings of United States Government obligations and obligations guaranteed by the United States Government rose $1,061,000,000, 7 per cent, to $15,567,000,000.

Holdings of obligations of States and political subdivisions increased to $3,285,000,000 on Dec. 30, 1939, a gain of $274,000,000, 9 per cent, in the year. Holdings of other securities, exclusive of foreign securities and stocks in Federal Reserve banks, amounted to $3,221,000,000, a decrease of 10 per cent.

Holdings of other real estate acquired in settlement of debt, not used as bank premises, were reduced in the year almost 14 per cent, or $67,000,000.

Assets Increase

Total assets amounted to $63,147,000,000 on Dec. 30, 1939, an increase since Dec. 31, 1938, of $6,346,000,000, 11 per cent. Of the assets held by insured commercial banks on Dec. 30, 1939, 35 per cent was cash, reserves, and funds due from banks; 36 per cent securities and 27 per cent loans and discounts.

Total capital accounts of the insured commercial banks increased $89,000,000, reflecting increases in surplus undivided profits and reserves, which more than offset retirements of preferred capital.

Capital accounts amounted to $6,524,000,000 on Dec. 30, 1939—10.3 per cent of total assets compared with 11.3 per cent on Dec. 31, 1938.

President Approves $27,236,000 More Of USHA Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved $27,236,000 of United States Housing Authority loans to 13 cities for slum clearance and low rent housing developments.

The largest loan, for $7,092,000, went to Philadelphia.

Officials said the funds would be used by local housing authorities to pay 90 per cent of the $30,273,000 cost of 18 projects which would rehouse approximately 25,000 persons.

In addition to Philadelphia, the cities and loans approved for them were:

San Francisco, $1,129,000; Athens, Ga., $322,000; Danville, Ill., $901,000; Fort Wayne, Ind., $307,000; Louisville, $4,579,000; Detroit, $3,454,000; Toledo, Ohio, $882,000; Chester, Pa., $1,477,000; Providence, R. I., $4,428,000; Alexandria, Va., $899,000; Wheeling, W. Va., $1,088,000; Superior, Wis., $678,000.

Today's action brought the total of USHA approved loans to $624,114,000 for 158 local housing authorities which have programs for 379 projects in 167 communities, providing a total of 140,242 dwelling units to rehouse about 560,000 persons.

Pioneer Drilling Awarded Cuban Oil Well Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

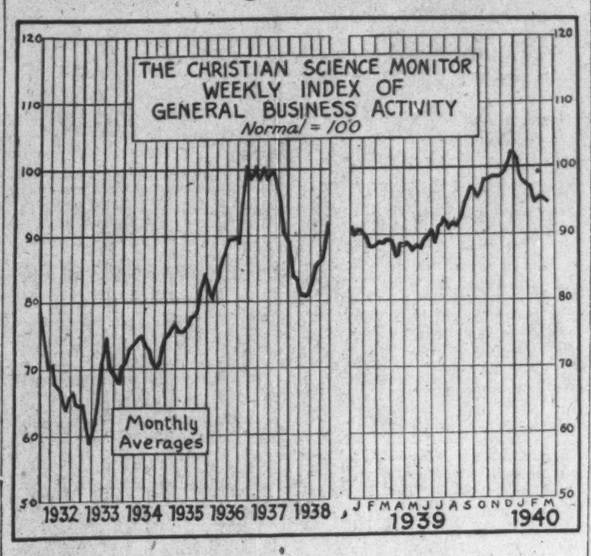
PHILADELPHIA—The Atlantic Refining Company has awarded to the Pioneer Drilling Company a contract for drilling five test wells on its Cuban properties. The award of the contract follows an intensive geophysical survey of potential oil producing areas on the Island which Atlantic has been conducting for several years. Drilling operations will start within the next 30 days.

Atlantic has recently acquired two groups of titled concessions—one from the Cuban Oils Company and one from the Havana Oil Company—which it has added to its original properties consisting of several hundred thousand acres of titled concessions in Pinar Del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara and Camaguey Provinces.

Yale & Towne Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. and major subsidiaries reported net income for 1939 of $1,024,150, equal to $2.10 a share on common stock, compared with $68,958, or 14 cents a share, in 1938. Company makes hardware and industrial products at plants in Connecticut, Illinois, and Pennsylvania.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Declines Again to Year's Low



Declining for the third successive week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity canceled all of the gain recorded near the end of February and returned to the year's low reached a month ago. At 94.8 (prel.) on March 16, the index is the same as it was on Feb. 17, and compares with 95.2 on March 9 and 89.1 on March 18, 1939.

Losses in two of the components, miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits outside New York City, accounted for the decline in the index, the former countering a sensational upturn while the latter dipped more than usual on the basis of the intramonthly adjustment.

The third component, electric power production, eased in line with seasonal expectations and remained unchanged from the preceding week.

Steel operations leveled off last week following weeks of steady decline. At its current rate of 62½ per cent of capacity, production is 32 points below the peak level of 94½ per cent reached last December. A favorable factor in the situation is the increase recorded in new business.

Some easing in automobile production last week was accounted for by the shutdown of one producer for the Good Friday holiday, but there was also other evidence of a flattening out in the rate of output, reports showed.

Retail sales showed rather wide variations as the Easter holidays approached. In certain sections of the East substantial gains were recorded, but extreme weather conditions acted to retard trade in many areas. The early date for Eastern this year, however, makes comparisons with a year ago unsatisfactory until some of the post-Easter reports can be obtained.

Wholesale commodity prices decreased slightly further during the week ended March 16, reaching the lowest level since early last September, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index reveals. Farm products have accounted in large measure for the decline of recent weeks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Mar. 16.*	Mar. 9	Mar. 18,
Combined index	94.8	95.2	89.1
Bk debits outside NYC	89.9	90.4	83.6
Elec power production	101.5	101.5	94.4
Misc carloadings	86.4	87.7	84.1

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Two weeks ago the stock market dropped slightly; last week it rose slightly. This all pretty much evens out, and the net effect is to add to the truly extraordinary sidewise movement which the stock market has now made since last September.

This is all very odd, for the market can scarcely ever resist the temptation to break out in one direction or the other in the course of six months. There has hardly been such stability since the first half of 1928, when the market fussed around the 210 level on the Dow-Jones industrial averages for nearly six months before making its historic balloon ascent.

Market in a Stalemate

The last fortnight's jiggle seems to have been all over the peace rumors. There hasn't been anything decisive in the business news for some time. Textile operations are slowing down slightly, but on the other hand residential building has begun to pick up, according to the FHA figures on "mortgages accepted." Steel operations dipped slightly again, nearly down to the 60 per cent predicted at the turn of the year, but on the other hand Iron Age turned slightly more optimistic in its weekly trade review.

Retail automobile sales in March are not making as nearly as good a comparison with 1939 as they did in the latter part of February, but on the other hand there is a remarkable quiet on the labor front as the AFL is preoccupied with the Department of Justice's drive on the building trades' restrictions and the CIO is lying low letting dues accumulate for a while.

So a reporter could go on indefinitely with the story of on-the-one-hand and then on-the-other-hand. But the plain fact is that the business cycle is on dead center, the forecasters have their fingers crossed, the outlook is as fogged as it has been in a very long time, experts disagree, and there is nothing to go by.

There are a lot of miscellaneous facts in the business picture, such as the further increase in gasoline stocks to the 100,000,000 barrel mark, the talk that the utilities may cut down their construction programs, and the talk out of Washington that pump-priming may be revived. But by and large the wise customers' man is saying that he doesn't know what's going to happen.

Commodity Picture Mixed

The commodity picture is equally mixed. Wheat went up almost to its high of early March, because the talk is now that the combined winter and spring wheat crop may not exceed 600,000,000 bushels, which would take down our carry-over this summer quite a bit. But on the other hand, the February copper figures were disquieting, being down 20 per cent from January, and copper in consequence fell a quarter cent to 11¼ cents at the custom smelters', and somewhat similarly unfavorable lead figures brought a 15 point cut in lead to 5.25 cents. Most other commodities moved sidewise and it should now be said for silk that it seems to have settled down round $3.00 and the hosiery trade is breathing easier again.

There was really little doing in the Street. Its chief current preoccupation is with the prospect of an investigation of the SEC something like the recent NLRB investigation. Bankers and brokers cheered the IBA statement to the rafters and said that at last the investment bankers had learned to "fire before the ink is dry," which means to make public response to official attacks before public interest has died down George Rea of the Curb Exchange topped the IBA response to the SEC's abusive attack, by telling the story of the schoolboy who foiled the older boy's attacks by lying down every time the older boy came in sight, and the story of the general who ordered that a captured foe whom he disliked be given a fair and impartial trial and then shot. If the Street can laugh over these things it will be a relief for its speechless indignation sometimes gets tiresome.

The new issues market was quiet. The government bond market was quiet. Free sterling was quiet (the surmise is now that the British authorities will use this free sterling for cut-price export wars) The commodity markets were quiet. Nothing much happened in Wall Street last week.

Columbia Gas Earns 46c a Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., and subsidiaries reported for 1939 net income of $12,083,222 or 46 cents a common share outstanding, compared with $10,230,747 or 31 cents a share for the previous year.

Gross revenues increased 7.5 per cent over the previous year, to $99,934,675 from $92,940,354.

The company spent $12,000,000 for capital outlay during the year, compared with $14,100,000 the previous year.

The printed report to stockholders offered no immediate hope of common stock dividend payments.

Uruguay-Montevideo Bond Exchange Period Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Republic of Uruguay is announcing, through an amended prospectus, the extension to Aug. 31, 1940, of the period for exchange of the outstanding 6 per cent and 7 per cent dollar bonds of the City of Montevideo for new bonds and scrip of the Republic.

The offer provides that holders of outstanding dollar bonds of the city who desire to accept the Republic's offer should deliver their dollar bonds with all coupons maturing after Nov. 1, 1937 and Dec. 1, 1937, as the case may be, with form letters of transmittal, to Hallgarten & Co., as exchange agent with respect to the 6 per cent bonds or to Dillon, Read & Co. as exchange agent for the 7 per cent bonds.

Steel Output Is Unchanged At 62½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States remained unchanged at 62½ per cent of mill capacity last week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Recovery of 2½ points at Pittsburgh," says the report, "served to balance slight losses in several other districts.

"Current export demand is the heaviest since the war started. It is strongest in bars, sheets, semi-finished and tin plate, though foreign business in the latter has lagged in recent weeks. Alloy bar manufacturers are receiving a large number of inquiries, frequently involving special grades, apparently intended for military equipment manufacture.

"Relatively little shell steel has been bought, except some small-diameter material for antiaircraft projectiles. France, Holland and Sweden have been most active in the alloy bar market.

Building Expanding

"Building construction is expanding gradually. Bethlehem Steel Co. submitted the low bid for the 7000-ton Rainbow bridge at Niagara Falls, subject to commission approval. Two pending jobs in the Panama canal zone, for army barracks, lead the reinforcing market with 13,000 tons of bars.

"Recent river barge orders include 18 units, requiring 4,700 tons of plates and shapes. Barge business this year has been the best ever experienced, in the opinion of some fabricators.

"High production of automobiles continues, total assemblies last week being 103,395 units, a drop of 2,325 from the previous week. Chrysler output declined 4,800 cars, which overcame increased production by remaining makers. General Motors increased 260, Ford 1,675 and all other 540.

"Scrap continues dull without indications of a marked change in the near future. Many brokers expect a dip when buying is started, followed by a quick rise, the usual pattern at the bottom of a movement. Many present quotations are nominal and dealers in many cases refuse to entertain bids by melters below the present level."

Scrap Prices Drop

Steel's composite of steelmaking scrap last week declined 33 cents, to $16.25, lowest since early September. Purchases at Pittsburgh and Chicago were below previous quotations, while prices in the East continued without change. The iron and steel composite receded 2 cents to $36.84 as a result of scrap weakness.

"Tin plate production has stayed its downward course at 53 per cent, with specifications steady and seasonal factors tending toward an upturn, especially in view of dissipation of inventory accumulated last fall."

In addition to Pittsburgh's increase of 2½ points to 57½ per cent, Cleveland gained 1 point to 74 per cent and Youngstown 1 point to 43 per cent. Wheeling made the greatest recession, 7 points to 73 per cent, followed by New England, 5 points to 65, Detroit 4 points to 78, Cincinnati 3½ points to 51 and St. Louis 2 points to 58. There were no changes in rate at Chicago, 59½ per cent; Eastern Pennsylvania, 60; Buffalo, 61; Birmingham, 78.

Public Offerings Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities for the week ended March 21 rose to $31,325,529, the largest in a month, Poor's Publishing Co. reported. Of this total 32 per cent represented a demand for new money.

The compilation follows:

	This week	Year ago
Municipal	$17,756,944	$6,091,000
Miscellaneous	335,000	
Stock	13,233,585	1,108,750
Industrial		22,500,000
Public utility		17,500,000
Total	31,325,529	47,197,750

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LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Business girl share with girl comfortable room, twin beds, privileges; large front suitable 1-2; near transit. Evenings and Sundays—Packard, 43-30 46th St.

N. Y. C., West 96th Street—Clean, cozy room; close transportation; nice neighborhood, near church; elevator; reasonable. RI. 9-9439.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

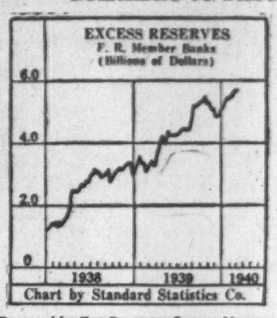
SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TORONTO, ONT.—Capable stenographer with 10 years' experience desires position. (Miss) HONOR BEACHAM, 120 Duvernet Ave.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST, Christian Scientist; auditions now being held. Address Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 39 West 190th St., Bronx, N. Y. C.

Excess Reserves Continue to Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Excess reserves of Federal Reserve member banks continue to mount to new levels with each weekly report, despite the recent upturn in commercial loans. As may be noted on the chart, the decrease of last fall has been more than canceled.

U. S. Supply of All Oils Shows a Drop Month of January

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported the United States total supply of all oils at 520,446,000 barrels, or a 127-day supply, as of January 31.

This was 4,324,000 barrels less than the 524,770,000-barrel total on December 31, 1939, and was 45,610,000 less than the January 31 total last year.

Stocks of motor fuel, including aviation gasoline, totaled 89,339,000 barrels on January 31, compared with 81,722,000 on December 31, 1939, and 78,494,000 on January 31, 1939.

Aviation gasoline stocks increased from 2,771,000 barrels last December to 2,828,000 in January. Exports decreased from 372,000 barrels to 155,000 while domestic demand increased from 292,000 to 554,000.

The January daily production of crude petroleum declined 53,800 barrels under the December average, or from 3,703,500 daily to 3,649,700.

The bureau said that almost every state showed a decline in the output of crude petroleum with the notable exceptions of Illinois, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Illinois' daily production rose about 25,000 barrels over December to a new peak of 371,000 in January. Oklahoma and Texas showed material declines, but California's output continued steady just above 600,000 barrels.

Aluminum Co. Cuts The Price for Ingot To 19 Cents a Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — Aluminum Company of America announces here that the company has reduced its price of aluminum ingot from 20 cents a pound to 19 cents a pound and has adjusted prices downward on a majority of its fabricated products. The new prices become effective March 25.

Explaining the reduction in the price of the metal, Roy A. Hunt, President of Alumnium Company of America, recalled the company's promise made last November, when he announced that there would be no advance in the price of aluminum ingot during the first quarter of 1940, insofar as his company was concerned.

He said at that time: "The benefits of research and development together with expansion of plants and facilities permit the company to expect lower costs. In line with its expressed policy, it intends to share such economies with the consumers of alumnium."

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 9878 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hand Bags Gloves
Famous Maid HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 810 MARKET ST. WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Know the Joy of True Foot Comfort
Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOE
For Men and Women
738 13TH ST. N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

WE SELL
First Quality Paints, Varnishes and Wallpaper
We specialize in Painting, Papering, Hardwood Finishing and Craftex Work.
All our work is done by experts and we guarantee satisfaction.
E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

U. S. 'Proved' Oil Reserves At New High

NEW YORK (AP)—The "proved" oil reserves of the United States increased 1,134,866,000 barrels net in 1939 to a new record of 18,483,012,000, the American Petroleum Institute announced.

The net increase was calculated after deducting actual production of 1,264,256,000 barrels from the 2,399,122,000 in reserves discovered or developed in new and old fields, the institute explained.

'Conservative Estimate'

The committee on petroleum reserves emphasized the figures represented "only a conservative estimate" by geologists and oil engineers based on present production methods.

"No estimates are included for oil which still is to be found in areas known to be favorable to the accumulation of oil but as yet untested," it was noted.

Most of the expansion in reserves came from development of fields discovered before Jan. 1, 1939, with new production in 14 States accounting for a minimum of 340,667,000 barrels in reserves.

Texas, top-ranking State in reserves, added 805,134,000 barrels to the underground oil inventory and California was second with 567,933,000.

Illinois, rising fast as an oil-producing State, was third. It accounted for 233,092,000, making total proved reserves 381,636,000 barrels compared with only 40,884,000 on Jan. 1, 1938.

Reserves of 100,000,000 barrels or more also were added in Arkansas, Kansas, and Louisiana.

New States on List

For the first time Mississippi and Nebraska entered the list, having discovered oil in commercial quantity last year. New pools in these States were estimated "conservatively" at 6,800,000 barrels.

Proved reserves of leading oil States were tabulated as follows:

Texas, 9,768,371,000; California, 3,532,342,000; Louisiana, 1,173,225,000; Oklahoma, 1,063,152,000; Kansas, 725,467,000; New Mexico, 687,168,000; Illinois, 381,636,000; Wyoming, 305,616,000; Arkansas, 320,148,000; Pennsylvania, 183,123,000.

MAINE

BANGOR

NEW DRESSES for Every Type
Vanity Fair and Kickernick Underwear, Barbizon Garments
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop HATS HOSIERY Smart Accessories
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371
Phone 6422

JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

LEWISTON

Lamey-Wellehan
GOOD SHOES and STOCKINGS
Portland—Lewiston—Augusta Rumford
For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Sterling Silver Place Service Plan Available in all patterns
We invite you to call
J. A. MERRILL & CO. INC.
503 CONGRESS ST., PORTLAND, ME.

Old Ship Photographs
Steam Boats, Light Houses
8x10-79c. Post Cards 10 for $1.00
Ask for free list and reduced copy of five subjects.
MERRILL PHOTO SHOP
281½ Middle Street, Portland, Maine

FRIGIDAIRE
A complete line of new Frigidaire Refrigerators and Stoves. Models from $114.75
Cressey & Allen
517 Congress St., Portland

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Scientific Cold Storage for Your Furs

Fur coats stored at PMB are kept in a 34° temperature (Fahrenheit) all summer long—in our own scientific cold air vault—for only 3% of your own valuation (minimum charge 3.00).

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
Newest colors and designs
Carter Bros. Co.
JEWELERS
PORTLAND, ME.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store..... 41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store ..... 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
Oil Burners
PHONE 1100

No Hosiery Like NoMend
For the final touch of perfect grooming!
Harry G. Emmons

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

DOVER

Put New Beauty into your Home whether you want a new set or a single piece. Now is the time to get low prices.
E. ANTON FURNITURE, Inc.
30 Third Street Tel. 856
Household Furnishings

J. P. Keenan
50% off on Electric Appliances
Tel. 870-W
352 Central Ave.

Michel's
for your Spring Hats, Dresses and Accessories
Right Styles, Right Prices
MORRILL BLDG.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER (Continued)

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Tel. 57
Texaco Certified Service
Range and Fuel Oil
Goodyear Tires, Exide Battery
Sales and Service

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Pastry

Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street

We make our own ICE CREAM
DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
MORRILL BUILDING
Ice Cream
Delicious Food, Courteous Service

ELITE SUPER
Cleaners and Dyers
7 New York Street
PHONE 910
We Operate Our Own Plant
Regular Cleaning of Rugs Is Well Worth Its Cost

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

TEL. American Dye House Inc. TEL.
DYE HOUSE INC.
FUR-CLEANERS
DOVER, N.H.
Put Your Cleaning in Expert Hands

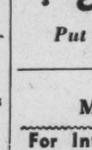
MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

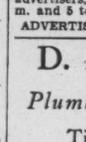
D. H. McClarty
Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE

When You Think of
INSURANCE
Why Not Think of
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Telephone 5772

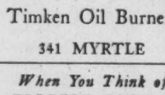
DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain
797 ELM STREET



Something NEW for You
Our BAND BOX dry cleaning system cleans thoroughly, restores original finish, is odorless.
Gate City Cleansing Co.
107 Hanover Street



Call 1637-J for the Best Milk
Delivered to your door from our Modern Dairy.
Porter's Milk and Cream
South River Rd., Bedford, N. H.



STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut 296—Phones—4567

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 8[illegible]

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
Coal Wood Coke
Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
59 HANOVER ST., OVER THE PURITAN
PHONE 452
832 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

NASHUA

AVARD'S
"LAD and DAD STORE"
Fashion Park, Adler Rochester Timely Clothes
Top Coats for Men and Boys
VISIT OUR SHOE DEPTS.
161 Main St. Tel. 64

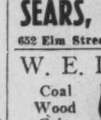
Have a Sunday Dinner at
PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
RESTAURANT SERVICE
153 Main St. Tel. 272

PORTSMOUTH

Brand New 1940
Stewart-Warner Refrigerators
A famous, nationally known refrigerator with highest quality construction, at a new, surprisingly low price!
CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
OPEN EVENINGS 301 STATE ST.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT



A complete line of Fancy Delicacies, Imported Groceries and Cheeses, including many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products.
BELMONT DELICATESSEN
72 Broadway Phone 3644

NEWPORT (Continued)

Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More
AQUIDNECK ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE TEL. 1068

SMITH'S
CANDY SHOP
Formerly Jackson's

168 Thames Street Tel. 3225

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
Books, Stationery, Pictures Framing
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET TEL. 304

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
1 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.
PHONES: 4488—4489 24-HOUR SERVICE
Duncan's Service Station
Expert Lubrication, Washing, Tires, Tubes and Accessories
CAMERON AND HENRY STREETS
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
Paints and Hardware
KING AND ROYAL STREETS
PHONE 86

Complete repair and lubrication service for all make cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria

Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

NEWPORT NEWS

IT'S TIME FOR A NEW SPRING COAT
$16.95
NACHMAN'S

NORFOLK

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 41212 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street Corner Main

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre. Dial 4-9027
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE for Men

Belmont and Cary 4-9824
618 N. Lombardy 1-7611
Rolls, Tarts, Pastries, etc.
GRIGG'S BAKERIES

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS The Smart Shop
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3128
Delivery Service

Clover Dairy
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

Jackson Stationery Co.
Greeting Cards, Gifts and Complete Line of Stationery for All Occasions
DIAL 2-8661
Shop No. 9, Patrick Henry Hotel Bldg.

West Virginia

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7181

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Princess Shops
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

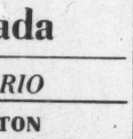
EASTER *is early!*
Buy Your Easter Outfit Now by Paying Only One-Fourth Down (on $15.00 or over) on
Robinson's
"BUY WAY"

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street



J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD B. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

Maxwell's Hairdressers
New Salon, 76 Bank Street 2-3773
Ottawa's Foremost Permanent Wave Specialist

ONTARIO (Continued)

OTTAWA (Continued)

PRODUCERS DAIRY
LIMITED

Milk—Cream
Ice Cream
Butter—Cheese
Special Deliveries
PHONE 2-4281

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear Specialists in Ottawa Since 1905

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 8374. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk *The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere*

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

CHARLOTTE R. MARCHAND WOOL SHOP
Expert Blocking and Finishing
1424 YONGE STREET KI 9887

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U. Manager, Toronto, Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr 1187

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

CHISHOLMS
Quality Shoes
Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS STREET

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4891

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
"REMARKABLE"
is the word used by many of our customers when they see how our "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning process refreshes their clothes to smart newness again.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

WARLOW'S
CAKE SHOP
575 ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST
Eccles Cakes Our Specialty
FOR DELIVERY, PHONE LO. 8452

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop . . .
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Knox *Sparkling* GELATINE
Use the Phone — We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

Spring Furs
Jackets—Foxes—Sables
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
1193 Phillips Square *BElair 3466
Scientific Cold Storage

WILBANK 2626
Chosen by those who prefer the best
Deauville Hairdressing
Registered
Med. Art Bldg. Sherbrooke at Guy
Under the Personal Supervision of
MONSIEUR GEORGE

CLARE EDEY
graduate of
Burrowes Course of Music Study
A modern piano method for beginners
Classes forming for Pupils of 6 to 12 years
DE. 8887

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1351 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

The House of 1001 Suggestions
Ottawa Leather Goods Ltd.
1005a St. Catherine W. LA 3820
"Everything in Leather"
GIFTS SOUVENIRS
HANDBAGS TRAVELING BAGS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

Frederick G. Peters
General Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished. Work Guaranteed.
5735 First Ave., Rosemount
Tel. AM. 6482

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS

SOUVENIR MINIATURES
Painted from life or photographs
Likeness a Speciality
GRACE CRESWELL
Asso. of Royal Society of Miniature Painters, etc. 13, St. Georges Square, London, S. W. 1. VIC. 3306.

BEAUTY SHOPS

REA WALKER BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Cleansing and refreshing. Personally made from manuscript formulae. 19, Eccleston Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 6408.

DANCING

DAPHNE JAY
All Branches of Dancing
Private Lessons. Children's and School Classes
Write Box W-1490, BCM/CSM, London
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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Partners

Newton Highlands, Mass.

"Business and kindness not only ought to be partners, but they really are," is "Aunt" Mary's answer to those who seem amazed at her methods.

Still a young woman, it became necessary a few years ago for her to make her own living. With her characteristic cheery courage and constructive outlook on life, she announced to her startled city friends and relatives, "I'm going into business. All my life I have wanted to live in the country and run a nursery. I'll raise flowers and shrubs and trees and sell them at a roadside stand."

With the help of her friends who wanted to assist, although they were still dubious of her abilities in the business world, a small farm with a homey cottage was located. It was on a well-traveled road, but not a major thoroughfare. Mary insisted on this. "Cars will stop more readily on a secondary road," she said.

At a reasonable cost the nursery was started. A neighbor ploughed and harrowed; a local boy was glad to earn a few dollars raking and digging holes. In a short time a full-fledged nursery was under way. Business began slowly, but sales gradually increased. Her friendliness and genuine interest in others' problems made her farm a Mecca for counsel and advice.

Then she was asked to run a local girls' organization, a branch of a national society that works with rural girls. Her friends all advised her not to take the position. It meant responsibility, work, and the neglect of the business which gave her a living.

"Aunt" Mary, as she is lovingly called by the townsfolk, laughed infectiously as she told about it. "Why, they were certain that my business would go to pieces! But it seemed an opportunity where one could be of real help to others, so I just told the girls that I'd take the job if they would help me. When I have to be away for an afternoon, one of the girls takes care of the business. Usually she brings a brother or father or uncle along to do the digging. If not, I engage John, my right-hand fifteen-year-old man, to be on duty those hours. And you know, it does seem that the more I give to the girls, the better the business goes. That's why I'm so sure that business and consideration for others are natural partners."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Brine Is Used to Do the Cooling in Some Cold Storage?

There are two general systems of refrigeration or cold storage: (1) The "direct," in which the coils in the storage room are cooled by the rapid expansion of a gas; and (2) the "indirect" (or brine), in which brine that has previously been chilled is circulated through coils in the storage room. Each system has its own advantages and disadvantages, but the brine system is the one most commonly used.

Salt water, or brine, can be made much colder than 32° F., the freezing point of plain water, and still remain a liquid. Either common salt or calcium chloride may be used to make the brine used in refrigeration. The latter is the more expensive, but it has a lower freezing point at concentrations of 15 per cent and greater, and is not so corrosive to the pipes.

Per Cent of Salt by Weight	COMMON SALT freezing point, F.	CALCIUM CHLORIDE freezing point, F.
8	22.9	24.2
10	20.2	21.4
12	17.3	18.2
14	14.1	14.4
16	10.6	9.9
18	6.7	4.7
20	2.4	-1.0
22	-2.5	-7.3

FREEZING POINTS OF SODIUM CHLORIDE & CALCIUM CHLORIDE BRINE CONCENTRATIONS

The brine used in cold storage is chilled either in a brine tank in which are immersed refrigerating coils, or by means of a double pipe brine cooler. The latter device consists of two pipes, one inside the other. The inner pipe is usually two inches in diameter, and the outer one three inches. The refrigerant occupies the space between the pipes and the brine flows through the smaller.

After being chilled, the cold brine is circulated through the pipes in the storage room, drawing heat from the substances under refrigeration and coming back to the brine tank or cooler pipes to be chilled again.

In the brine system of cold storage, heat must be removed both from the brine and from the substances being refrigerated, which requires the liquid refrigerant to be evaporated at a lower temperature than in the direct system. In general, however, the brine system produces a more even temperature, and may (where the volume of the brine is sufficiently large) continue to cool the storage room at night merely by operating the pump which causes the brine to circulate, while in the direct system the refrigerant must be kept at work 24 hours a day. The direct system has the further disadvantage that if a leak should occur, the escaping refrigerant might damage the food or other articles in the cold storage rooms. —W. P. Keasbey.

Where Would You Find—

1. The island of Cyprus?
2. The Mardi Gras?
3. Copley Square?
4. The birthplace of Maurice Maeterlinck?
5. Bowdoin College?
6. Northwest Passage?
7. A gnu?
8. The site of the Pan-American Exposition?
9. Oslo?
10. The meeting place of the first Continental Congress?

(Answers appear on this page)

A Verse for Today . . .

Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.—Isa. 41:10.

Daily Anecdote

Friends!

Chaliapin was engaged to sing for a performance of "Faust," but when the regular Italian conductor learned of it, he declined to direct the opera. He explained that once in New York, at a rehearsal, Chaliapin had tossed a chair at him. So Eugene Goossens, composer and friend of Chaliapin's, was pressed into service.

Halfway through the performance, Chaliapin became annoyed, because Goossens was conducting so slowly. The newspapers published a story about the altercation which followed, whereupon Chaliapin summoned the press to contradict the story.

"It is a scandal!" he shouted. "How dare they say that I and my great friend Goossens quarrel. He is a great composer, a great composer. . . ." Then he paused and glowered at the assembled journalists, "But what composer can conduct?"

Daily Quotation

THE fine and noble way to destroy a foe is not to kill him; with kindness you may so change him that he shall cease to be so.—ALEYN.

Devotion

Marvin Tipp, Seattle

A cocker spaniel awaits a nod of approval from his master

In Lighter Vein

It's Needed

Lady (indicating aviator's parachute): "I really don't know how you can hang from that silk thing. The suspense must be terrible."

Aviator: "No, ma'am, it's when the suspense isn't there that it's bad."

New Identity

"I is . . ." began a school boy.

"I am," corrected his English teacher.

So the boy proceeded, "I am the ninth letter in the alphabet."—Advance.

Yes—Now We'll Tell One!

Two Scots were walking along the street, when one of them suddenly stopped and said, "Look, Mac, that's a thrupenny down there."

"So it is," said Mac sadly. "Whit a peety ma hands are in ma pockets."—Dundee People's Journal.

His Profit

Customer: "But if it costs $20 to make these watches and you sell them for $20, where does your profit come in?"

Shopkeeper: "That comes from repairing them."—Wall Street Journal.

Surprise

Monitor Camera Club from H. N. Findley, New York City

This squirrel expresses his amazement at the audacity of the photographer

Life on a Barge

(Encouraged by having an article on barge life printed in her school paper, little Grace Turner has contributed the following major effort to this newspaper.—Ed.)

Almost everyone has heard about barges, but few people know about them. I live on a barge, and should like to tell you about it.

The barge I live on is quite large, with a house on top. We have three rooms, and they are very comfortable. The barge carries freight to different ships in New York Harbor. Sometimes I have to climb over a ship to get to school. When I set out for school in the morning, the barge may be in New York; and when I get home, it may be in New Jersey. I never know where it will be. Mother goes half way to school with me every day. She doesn't let me go on the waterfront alone.

Many a day I've had breakfast in Brooklyn, lunch in New Jersey, and supper in New York. Besides New York, New Jersey, and Brooklyn, the barge also goes to Staten Island. A tug tows the barge from place to place.

The barge carries all kinds of freight, such as flour, canned goods, fruit, automobiles, machinery, rubber goods, and cement.

Even though I live on a barge, I go to Sunday School and church regularly in Jersey City. Sometimes a little boat comes around and distributes Christian Science magazines and papers to the barges.

Life on a barge is really very interesting.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publisher of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Baydur, Husein Ragip (hü-sän′ rä′-gip bī-dōōr)—Turkish Ambassador to Italy.

Capek, Maja V. (mä′-yä chä′-pĕk) — Czechoslovakian woman on a recent lecture tour in the United States.

Chungshan (jōōng′-shän′)—Area of China important as the birthplace of Sun Yat-Sen, now occupied by the Japanese.

Costa, Arthur de Souza är′-tōōr dĕ sō′-zä kôsh′-tä)—Brazil's Finance Minister, who has announced resumption of payment on Brazil's debt to the United States.

Montet, Pierre (pyâr môN′-tĕ′)—French Egyptologist who has made recent important archaeological discoveries.

Patzcuaro (päts′-kwä-rō)—City of Mexico, and scene of the first American Hemisphere Conference on Indian Life.

Reynaud, Paul (rā′-nō′)—New French Premier and Foreign Minister.

Richert, Arvid (är′-vēd rē′-kĕrt) — Sweden's Minister to Berlin.

Saint-Quentin, Count René de (rē-nā′ săN′-kăN′-tăN′)—French Ambassador to the United States.

Svinhufvud, Pehr Evind (pär ā′-vĭnd svēn′-hü-vüd)—Former President of Finland, who went on a mission to Berlin and Rome, allegedly in connection with the Russo-Finnish peace treaty.

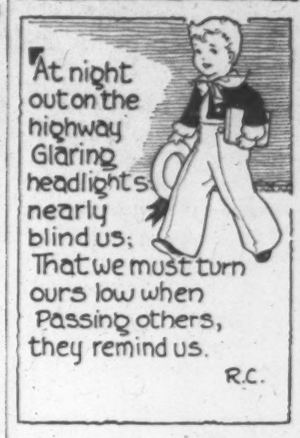
From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Batum (bä-tōōm′) — Black Sea port and main outlet for Russia's most important oil-producing region.

Dnieper (nē′-pĕr)—River in Russia which may form a link in a canal route from the Black Sea to Danzig.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ädd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Manly Manners


At night out on the highway Glaring headlights nearly blind us; That we must turn ours low when Passing others, they remind us.
R.C.

Party Fun

Macaroni Necklace

The members of our neighborhood social club had much fun playing the following game at one of their meetings:

Each guest was given an envelope containing a handful of small pieces of spaghetti and macaroni of different shapes and sizes, and a large darning needle threaded with a yard of lightweight cord. Each one was then told to make as long a necklace as possible, using these pieces as beads, within a period of three minutes. Elbows, curved pieces, and pieces too small for the needle all caused delays and much laughter.

Each one was scored ten points for each piece on her thread, less twenty points for each piece she had dropped on the floor.

Mary E. W., Pineridge, Calif.

Minorities

The truth and hope of any time must always be sought in minorities. All history, whether in the field of religion or art, is a record of the power of minorities. There needs but one wise man in a company and all become wise, so rapid is the contagion. Great men exist that there may be greater men.—W. H. Weigle.

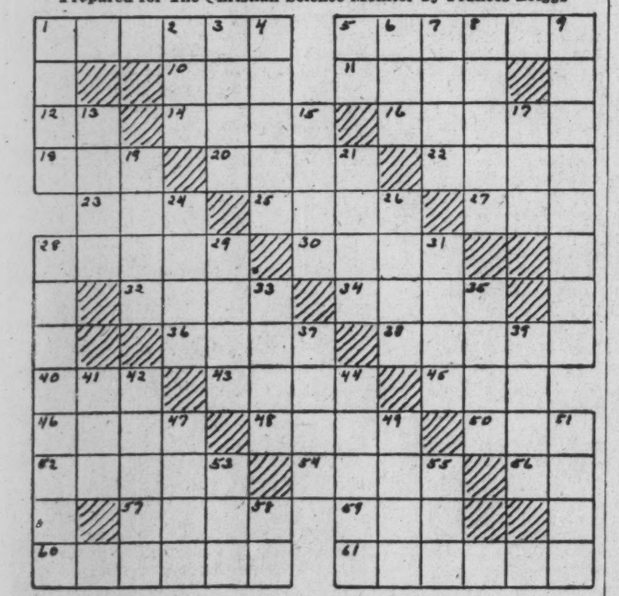
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is the third largest in Mediterranean waters and is located 40 miles south of Asia Minor; area 3,584 sq. miles.
2. The annual carnival held on Shrove Tuesday in New Orleans, La.
3. Boston, Mass.
4. Ghent, Belgium, in 1862.
5. Brunswick, Me.
6. A passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern coasts of America; first navigated by Amundsen in 1905; first sought by Frobisher in 1576.
7. A South African antelope with a buffalolike head.
8. Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901.
9. Capital of Norway; formerly called Christiania.
10. Congress Hall, adjoining Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was called a "mighty hunter before the Lord"?
6—Whose tame raven is mentioned in a Dickens novel?
10—Who was son of Gad (Gen. 46:16)?
11—What name is given to Asher in New Testament?
12—Where is Carlstadt (abbr.)?
14—What is an opening for passage of air?
16—What is a county of western Nebraska?
18—Would you sew, eat, or don cecils?
20—Who was one of sons of Caleb (I Chron. 4:15)?
22—Where is Salaverry?
23—What is a river of Sweden?
25—What do you call piece of cloth worn in North Africa as an outer garment?
27—What is a familiar name for a cat?
28—What language is mentioned only twice in the Bible?
30—Falling water.
32—What name was given to Esau?
34—Meat and vegetables are combined to make what?
36—What is a commune of Catalonia, Spain?
38—What was middle name of William Gladstone, English statesman?
40—Where is Hartford City (abbr.)?
43—What is a commune of France?
45—Attempt.
46—Who illustrated the Bible?
48—Who would own a reindeer?
50—What would a beaver build?
52—What is a commune of Piedmont, Italy?
54—What is a manufacturing city of France?
56—What is sixth note of scale?
57—What do you call the ashes of seaweed?
59—What adjective suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
60—What animals may be striped, spotted, or brown?
61—Where was 8 Down born?

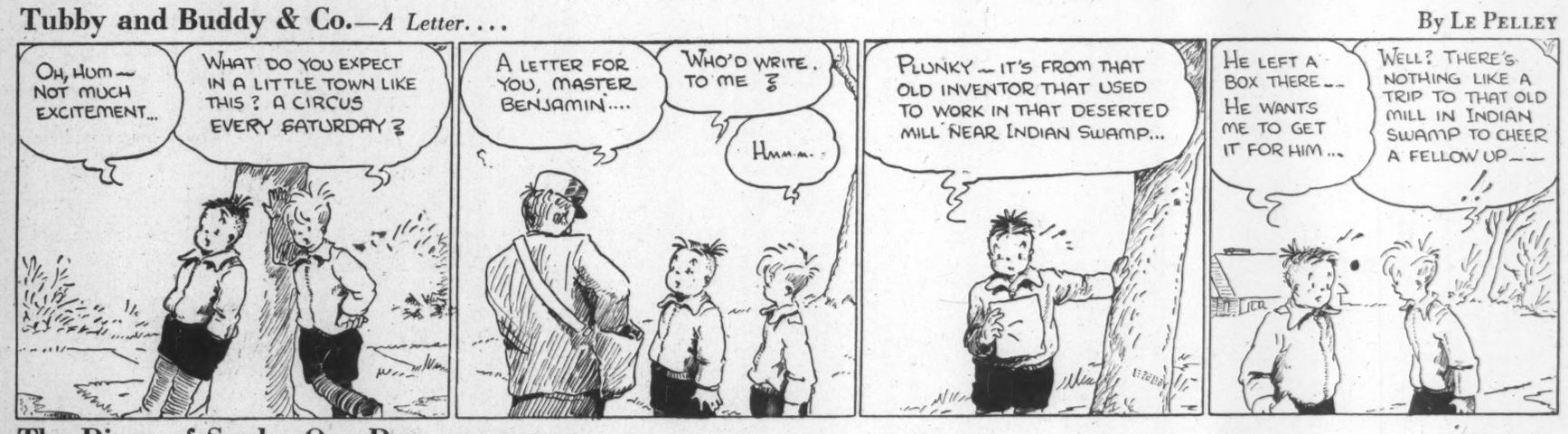
Down

1—A baseball team is called what?
3—What is last book of New Testament (abbr.)?
3—Who was one of sons of Jerahmeel (I Chron. 2:25)?
4—Who was Jacob's daughter?
5—Who was the Egyptian sun god?
6—What is a river of Wales and England?
7—What is an antonym of "shallow"?
8—Who composed music for Ibsen's "Peer Gynt"?
9—What Austrian composer was son of a schoolmaster?
13—Who was son of Onam and brother of Shammai (I Chron. 2:28)?
15—What is an Arabian tambourine?
17—What prefix means "three times"?
19—What English merchant founded the National (Art) Gallery?
21—What is another name for the orangutan?
24—What is a famous Italian pleasure resort?
26—What is any of certain birds of hawk family?
28—Who was husband of Deborah the prophetess (Judges 4:4)?
29—What composition do you associate with Vincent Lopez?
31—What is a salamander of semiaquatic habits?
33—What is a commune of Belgium?
35—What is a county of northern North Dakota?
37—Garganey of Old World is what?
39—What large silver coin was issued by Mary Stuart?
41—Andrew Carnegie was born in what month (abbr.)?
42—Who commanded the "Golden Hind"?
44—Where is Jeres?
47—What place was first home of man?
49—What is a city of Illinois?
51—Who was mother of Mark and aunt to Barnabas?
52—Where is Hartselle (abbr.)?
55—Who was father of Abner (I Sam. 14:51)?
58—Psalm (abbr.)

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Letter. . . .*

By LE PELLEY


OH, HUM— NOT MUCH EXCITEMENT...
WHAT DO YOU EXPECT IN A LITTLE TOWN LIKE THIS? A CIRCUS EVERY SATURDAY?
A LETTER FOR YOU, MASTER BENJAMIN....
WHO'D WRITE TO ME?
HMM-M-
PLUNKY— IT'S FROM THAT OLD INVENTOR THAT USED TO WORK IN THAT DESERTED MILL NEAR INDIAN SWAMP...
HE LEFT A BOX THERE... HE WANTS ME TO GET IT FOR HIM...
WELL? THERE'S NOTHING LIKE A TRIP TO THAT OLD MILL IN INDIAN SWAMP TO CHEER A FELLOW UP—

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Right Answer*—

By RODGERS

The Boss has been listening to a radio story every afternoon lately about "Piper Metz; Amateur Detective," or some such name—
Today I overheard him tell his mother that Piper Metz would send him a detective outfit if she would buy some Purple Star Bacon.
Mrs. Simpson said, "Well, I guess we could use some if you want to go over to the butcher's and get it—
That was exactly what the Boss wanted her to say
And it suited me, too!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Above the Clouds*

By THE HAGERS

"WHERE'S MOTHER EARTH? SHE'S OUT OF SIGHT, BUT WE CAN FEEL HER PULL ALL RIGHT."
"YES, TOM. THE LAW OF GRAVITY KEEPS OBJECTS IN THEIR PLACE, YOU SEE.
JUST LIKE GOOD THOUGHTS. THEY, TOO, ATTRACT, AND OPERATE THROUGH LAW EXACT.
SOMETIMES WE DO JUMP INTO SPACE, BUT ALWAYS WE'RE PULLED BACK IN PLACE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Allies in the Middle East

In the last war there were two schools of military thought in Great Britain. There were those, like Sir William Robertson, who believed in the maximum concentration of force where the enemy was strongest, namely, in France. These would not squander effort on side-shows. Then there were those, like Mr. Lloyd George, who believed in making the utmost use of Britain's sea power and mobility, and striking in the regions where the enemy was weakest—that meant, in the Near or Middle East.

Although there are few signs of such conflict of opinion in the present war, and the French and British staffs are believed to be in general agreement about their plans of campaign, it has become a matter of intense interest as to how the East will figure in the campaign. Week-end reports of German pressure on Rumania and hints of possible Italian co-operation with Germany in the Balkans have quickened Allied watchfulness in that area.

The Allies have not neglected the region to the east of the Mediterranean. It is known that under General Weygand in Syria and the British commanders in Palestine powerful armies have been organized, consisting of troops from many countries and races. Close by, the Egyptian Army is ready to co-operate with the British, Iraq is determined to play its part, and the Arabs in the south are well disposed.

There are, of course, many reasons why this area could not be neglected. First, the Mediterranean is on the main line of Allied communications to the Far East and to Australia, and Egypt and the Suez Canal are vital links in the chain.

Secondly, the Iranian oil-field is an important source of supply for Britain, and therefore the integrity of Iran is a first-class British interest. Thirdly, guarantees have been given by the Allies to Greece and Rumania, and these countries gain confidence by the nearness of forces which could come to their help if they were attacked. Moreover, it was essential that in case of need Britain and France should be in a position to send immediate help to Turkey.

These are some of the reasons for the building up of a strong Allied force in the Eastern Mediterranean. Another important reason was the likelihood that the blockade would cause Germany to use force in Southeastern Europe to insure supplies. But in this war the entrances to the Black Sea are safe for the Allies as they were not in 1914, and aggression in the Balkans could hardly pass unchallenged.

A New Thing in Radio

A convincing case as to the truth of claims for the Armstrong frequency modulation method of radio broadcasting—known as "FM"—is being presented before the Federal Communications Commission at the current hearings. Its amazing elimination of static and other noise, its ability to give far wider tonal range and great dynamic volume range are confirmed.

Another point brought out is that it will give first-class service to listeners up to 100 miles away, while today a station with that range gives good service only a few miles from the transmitter. The remaining distance gets noisy service, with much interference at night from distant stations.

The television interests are opposing "FM." In fact they are about the only opposition, and their stand is based on defending the wavelengths already assigned to visual programs. The F. M. Broadcasters, Inc., want one of the seven current television bands converted into a large number of "FM" bands.

A point needing careful attention on the part of the F. M. Broadcasters is the assurance, in demanding wide bands for "FM" so as to get highest tonal quality for music, that they will see that their stations carry plenty of music. Even now there is strong opposition to the mass of radio serials, dramas and other spoken features—and you don't need a wide band for speech. The F. C. C. may well point out they will hesitate about granting such wide high-fidelity bands unless the broadcasters will use that width with plenty of musical programs.

Presuming the broadcasters will see this and assure the F. C. C. of programs in keeping with the great possibilities of "FM," American sound radio has prospect of a period of quality transmission which will cause present listening to be remembered with amused tolerance.

Gratitude

Doubtless the hearts of thousands warmed at the story of how eight hundred WPA workers in Rhode Island made Easter an occasion for gifts and expressions of gratitude for one young girl. All year she had waved to them every day as they went rolling by her home in their trucks.

Why do people smile at the simple recounting of a tale of loving and disinterested reciprocity? Is it not because they are always glad to have their faith in the intrinsic goodness of humanity renewed by some glowing instance of it?

A wonderful world will be built when the acts of nations toward each other extend a brotherly hand along the way. Gratitude is like the snowdrop and the crocus, which spring up in unexpected places, though we know that they were planted there long ago by a thoughtful gardener.

Trade Agreements Program

Every organ of government is understandably jealous of its prerogatives, and few are more solicitous in this respect, than the United States Senate and its Foreign Relations Committee. Hence it is more or less natural that the principal opposition to extension of the Trade Agreements Act, on which debate is beginning in the Senate, should fall in behind the Pittman amendment to require that these reciprocal tariff pacts should be subject to Senate ratification.

It has been made abundantly clear that this innocent-sounding proposal would mean in effect a complete end to the trade agreements program. Since ratification of a treaty—in which class the agreements would be placed—requires a two-thirds majority, any tariff-lobby which could log-roll with other blocs to make up a one-third vote would be able to stop the inauguration of a trade pact. Almost every agreement that does any good must offend many constituencies in some respect. It may command a clear majority approval though not a two-thirds majority.

On the point of constitutionality of the present statute, the courts have repeatedly upheld the delegation of authority such as is given to the State Department to negotiate these agreements under the executive power to raise or lower tariffs 50 per cent. Hence no provision for ratification, as of a treaty, is necessary on that score.

It seems not only peculiar but regrettable that the pivotal opposition to the reciprocal tariff program comes from a section of the Democratic Party in the South and West. This favorite activity of Secretary of State Cordell Hull offers the soundest plank the Democratic Party has for its 1940 platform, and if the United States is ever to accomplish fundamental farm relief it must be through the medium of tariff reduction. Therefore, it is very much to be hoped that when the financial and manufacturing community of the North and East has begun to see the light of this reasoning, the South and West should stick to its logic.

Overloaded With Silver

Members of the United States Senate Banking Committee have finally summoned enough courage to register disapproval of the Treasury's purchasing of foreign silver. Much of the credit for the move toward fiscal common sense goes to John G. Townsend, Senator from Delaware, who has campaigned for 18 months to end the authorization to buy the metal from abroad under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

This building up of a huge silver hoard gives away American purchasing power in return for a metal which is not needed as a money base but which adds to the potentialities of inflation. The artificial price put on it benefits the silver sellers at the expense of the nation as a whole, and rewards Mexico for appropriating American oil properties.

In short, benefits predicted in 1934 have not been realized and arguments for retaining such buying are no longer tenable. The Act was to stimulate the market for silver-producing mines, restore United States export trade and increase the monetary use of the metal. Incidentally, the purchasing was to continue until the price reached $1.29 or the amount on hand equaled in value one-third the gold stocks. But silver is selling at 35 cents, it has been abandoned abroad as a money base, and exports need its support no longer. Public censure of the whole program is increasing and should bring about its cessation.

"Let's See Now, Where Was I?"

Barnum Brought Me Over

See the Conquering Circus Come—IV

When the boys of the American Expeditionary Force swung down the gangplanks of the transports which poured them into the ports of France in 1917 theirs was not the first American invasion of Europe. More than twenty years before, another conquering host had swept across that continent from London to the Caspian Sea and bivouacked along the shores of the Baltic and the Black Seas. And that army also came from the land of the Stars and Stripes.

The invaders that time, however, came on a strictly friendly mission. With carefree impartiality they flirted with rosy-cheeked Fräuleins in Bavaria and the dainty demoiselles of France and they marched under the standard of Barnum and Bailey Greatest Show on Earth. Their commander-in-chief was James A. Bailey and, like Mussolini, he held most of the portfolios. It was he who conceived the vision of transporting the "White Tops" to Europe, a vision which set doleful heads a-wagging all over the show world because they knew it couldn't be done.

It was his sturdy grit which pushed over such little physical obstacles as carrying a three-ring circus and a modern Noah's Ark across the broad Atlantic, and building a whole new convoy of American railroad cars which would fit English and Continental railways and run through their tunnels. It was his resourcefulness that snipped the red tape that otherwise would have interminably blocked the way across a dozen frontiers which the Greatest must cross in a single season.

* * *

The enterprise was colossal; the outcome a tremendous success. No other, either before him or after him, has attempted it and made good. P. T. Barnum, it is true, in conjunction with Bailey, had played one season in London, but it was Bailey who, after the passing of Barnum, took the Greatest on a triumphal five-year tour all over Europe.

Every step of the way was ambushed with bristling hazards. Not until the jaunt through the countries of the Old World became history did even Jim Bailey's intimate friends learn that the quiet, poker-faced, slightly-built showman had mortgaged his town house on Morningside Drive, New York City, in order to take the last financial trench from which his show could go over the top to meet the circus fans of Europe.

It took fat rolls of greenbacks to charter a great ship of the Atlantic Transport line to transport performers, attachés, herds of elephants and camels, giraffes and menagerie dens and their occupants and half a thousand horses and all the paraphernalia requisite for a prolonged tour of the British provinces and the Continent. But all these things were but the presage of difficulties to come. These began right away.

* * *

The first stand over there was an all winter engagement at Olympia, London's vastest exhibition edifice at that time. The British amusement magnates did not exactly hold out the glad hand to the American showman. In fact they thought up every scheme they could to give the circus "the air." Municipal statutes were dug up out of musty old law books as precedents for all sorts of troublesome regulations to block this "Yankee" showman. Bailey cheerfully took each hurdle, however high, as it came. Then, three or four weeks before the date scheduled for the opening night a blow was struck at its plucky owner which looked very much like a Jack Dempsey K. O. Pressure in high places had been brought to bear and one very gray morning a communication came from the London County Council. Briefly it informed Bailey that before he could open his show he must install a great iron curtain separating the circus rings and stages from the auditorium. Its length, more than 200 feet. To give an idea of the immensity of such a curtain of metal it may be mentioned that the width of the average proscenium plush curtain is about thirty-five feet.

Such a requirement had never previously been exacted. Those chiefly concerned knew it was made to dismiss once and for all this annoying persistent showman from overseas. The man who had seen his circus wiped out by a sand storm on Australian plains; who had collected another together to see it broken in the hurricane of a South American money panic, didn't know defeat, however. Sixty minutes after receiving the London County Council missive he was making the telegraph wires hot all over Great Britain and within forty-eight hours a half dozen of England's leading iron foundries were running forges on twenty-four-hour shifts.

The curtain was made. The operation of setting it up was so dangerous that the ironworkers balked at a certain stage and circus roustabouts volunteered as helpers. To dismay in some quarters and to the candid admiration of many sporting Britishers, the Greatest Show on Earth opened on time. Incidentally, the press department had not failed to capitalize these efforts to deprive an innocent British public of the joy of seeing a real American three-ring circus. The opening night at Olympia gilded London youths planked down ten guineas to speculators—yes, they have them there, too—for a single seat and the première of the Barnum and Bailey Greatest Show on Earth was accomplished with the éclat of a royal levee at the Court of St. James's.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(To be continued)

Mirror of World Opinion

The U. S. as a Peacemaker

The proposed intervention of the United States as peacemaker in Europe is occasioning a good deal of perturbation, if not consternation, in the capitals of the Allies; this is made plain by the news dispatches from London and Paris. And this concern is well founded. If President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and Under-secretary of State Welles were given by their own people an unlimited power of inquiry, negotiation and decision, it would be a very different matter. . . . But it is not enough that the President of the United States and his Administration should have clear ideas of a definite program. They are powerless to give practical effect to their conclusions, however soundly based, unless they can carry their people with them.

. . . It is doubtful whether United States mass opinion—in its present mood of scepticism, pacifism, suspicion, and traditionalism—would be any more likely to demand a peace that would permanently protect the civilized world against the destruction to which it is consigned by the Berlin-Moscow conspiracy. . . .

It is only a year since the Governments of Great Britain and France . . . awakened to an understanding of what Hitler was up to. . . . There followed the pledge to Poland; hence the implementing of that pledge to the surprise, disgust, and indignation of Hitler; the war for the defense of civilization and human freedom against Hitler and Hitlerism; and the determination that the war must and will go on until this doctrine of primitive savagery and the leaders by whom it is personified are stopped, not for the uncertain period of an armistice but for all time.

It is to this cause that Great Britain, France and the British Dominions are committed; and they are not going to be fobbed off with any "peace" built on Munich lines—which is the only kind of peace that Hitler could or would sign as things stand at present. . . .

They know that if they cannot defeat him, the Dark Ages will return to Europe and the world. They think it possible that if other nations . . . get enlightenment as they themselves did, they will join them in the defense of civilization; but they are not asking or hoping for co-operation until enlightenment reaches the point where the cause is accepted by the nation co-operating as its own—which is the basis upon which Canada is in the war. Meanwhile, they would welcome some sympathetic understanding of the task to which they have set their hands, and a disposition not to hinder them in the successful prosecution of it by well-meant but ill-judged intervention.—*Winnipeg* (Manitoba) *Free Press.*

Constructive; Significant; Disquieting

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Last week's most constructive news was the Senate's adoption of Hatch law amendments preventing federally paid State employees from engaging in party politics.

The most significant news was the passage of the $923,000,000 farm bill adding, as it does, $202,000,000 of unbudgeted subsidies to agriculture and wiping out all economies previously made in the House.

The most disquieting news was the Cromwell incident in which America's new Minister to Canada delivered such a pro-Ally, anti-German speech in Toronto that he had to be publicly rebuked by Secretary of State Hull as contravening "standing instructions of American diplomatic officers."

Each of these events has more than a surface meaning.

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The event: Prompted by the widespread charges of the misuse of WPA funds to influence voters in the 1938 congressional elections, the Hatch Act was passed against great resistance last year and applied to 270,000 Federal jobholders below the rank of policy-making officials. The Senate-approved amendments extend the restrictions and the protections of the original law to State employees whose salaries are paid in whole or in part from Washington.

The significance: The effect of these new laws, if genuinely enforced, is to take the vast Federal bureaucracy out of politics and to prevent state political machines from drawing their sustenance and support from federally paid workers. They apply the political prohibitions of the civil service to the patronage ranks.

The urgent need of the Hatch laws grows out of the increasing centralization of power in the hands of the Federal Government, particularly in the fields of regulation and relief. This centralization arises in part from the very nature of America's economic and social problems and will prevail in large measure regardless of party or President.

These instruments of Federal power must be divorced from party politics and precluded from the devices of self-perpetuation unless they are to produce evils greater than those they are intended to cure. This law will not be any more self-enforcing than the Eighteenth Amendment. It is a beginning, not an end; it will require constant public vigilance.

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The event: On the day the Senate passed the farm bill, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau warned that there was no "trick" way of avoiding the $45,000,000,000 debt limit and that he would not approve any raiding of the Treasury's working balance.

The economies achieved by the House are now nullified. Nearly half of the Republican members of the Senate joined with the Democrats in adding farm parity subsidies not recommended in the executive budget. Senators Vandenberg, Taft and Bridges, Republican presidential aspirants, voted against the increased expenditures.

The significance: Two revealing facts stand out as a result of the Senate vote on the farm bill. One is that by continuing to spend more than it collects the Federal Government is in no way coming to grips with the decade-long unbalance of the budget. The other is, in the frank words of Senator Wheeler, himself a Democratic presidential prospect in good standing, that the nation's agricultural problem is no nearer basic solution that it was seven years ago. Subsidies do not solve a problem; they reveal the continued existence of one.

No doubt a country of the size and resources of the United States could carry a debt of $50,000,000,000, as Mr. Morgenthau says, but what concerns many people is not the size of the debt but the rapidity of its growth, the fact that it has mounted more than $20,000,000,000 in seven years, the fact that it is still rising, that there is no effective effort to reverse the direction.

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The event: James H. R. Cromwell, the American Minister to Canada of two months' standing, declared in an address in Toronto on March 19 that a German victory in the war would adversely affect the well-being of the United States since the success of the totalitarian philosophy of government would mean the end of democracy and the free economy on which democracy depends.

"Such public statements by our diplomatic representatives," Secretary Hull telegraphed Minister Cromwell, "are likely to disturb the relations between this and other governments."

The significance: Mr. Cromwell's speech is, for one thing, misleading to the Allies because when an American diplomat expresses such sentiments, he stirs false hopes, leaves the impression that the United States is getting ready to enter the war on the side it would like to have win.

The speech does a disservice to American opinion because it surrounds a basic truth—that the United States is profoundly concerned with the outcome of the war—with irrelevant controversy. American sentiment is overwhelmingly pro-Ally but it is just as opposed to getting into war to help England as England was opposed to getting into war to help Austria and Czechoslovakia. The American people may feel differently about this later, as Britain did, but Mr. Cromwell's speech is a case of the wrong man saying a right thing—and helping nobody.

The incident underlines the need of removing the United States diplomatic appointments still further from political patronage. Mr. Cromwell is a serious, eager student of public affairs, earnestly desirous of employing his means and his capacities in the public service. But he had neither the training nor the maturity for the important Ottawa post. He was appointed by the President, not at the initiative of the Secretary of State, for political reasons. Perhaps this experience will speed the time when all American envoys will be drawn from the career service.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Will Rogers' Shrine

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recent reference to the "Will Rogers Shrine of the Sun" in your stimulating "Where Would You Find"—section of the Daily Features Page, reminded me of my visit to this Colorado tourist attraction. (Incidentally, the "Shrine" is not on the top of Cheyenne Mountain, but only about halfway up.)

We approached the stone tower anticipating some new light on the life of our American humorist, or the privilege of joining in a tribute to his great heart and wholesome mind. Chinese idols grimaced at us as we entered the grounds. Were these symbols of our homely philosopher's wisdom?

Beyond them, be it said in justice, was a bronze bust of Will Rogers, but after that this man was forgotten, and one was reminded only of the person who built the "Shrine." Furthermore, its interior is decorated with murals depicting the early history of Colorado (not of Mr. Rogers, mind you!). It includes blood-curdling scenes of Indian massacres—in the name of one who was himself part Indian, and proud of it!

Boston (MISS) ROSALIND E. ROGERS

"Do Governments Dare Stop It?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a letter in a recent issue of the Monitor a writer asks, "Do governments dare to stop the present war?"

The writer of the letter says, "Today there are tens of millions of men actively engaged in military service in Europe, and behind these millions of soldiery there must be at least as many industrial workers engaged in the manufacture of the implements of destruction for these soldiers to use."

Cannot these tens of millions all turn their efforts to rebuilding their country and other helpless, suffering countries, so much in need, that lie about them?

Is there any government in Europe that can dare not to face the problem that will follow peace and the return of these millions of workers to an industrial field, if these governments have the sense and the courage to spend those same dollars, now going for destruction, in active reconstruction? Dare these governments face the consequences of delay? Irreplaceable man power, irreplaceable treasures of art and home and public works, grow hourly less. The task of reconstruction grows momently more stupendous. Every dollar now spent to break down can instantly be turned to building up a better and a finer world than any government has yet known. What folly to delay!

"We, in America, can remember when the small number of soldiers that we enlisted for the war of 1918 returned home to find no jobs." Let us then begin planning the use to which we will put our army and navy when the need for defense (God speed the day!) may be over. The C. C. C., for example, is a beginning in the right direction. There is much to be done, however—we have but scratched the surface of reconstruction possibilities.

Let the people of America be not afraid—let them not hesitate to turn right about-face. Behind the clamor and terror of the front lines, we can do the planning and the thinking for those out there. Let us begin at once, constructive thinking, whereby our Government may act, not according to the claims of the pocketbook, but of Principle.

Let us set the direction. Let us put in motion every possible right force; let us think, speak, write, vote, act and unite for the cause of construction—not destruction. There will be plenty of employment.

Let our Government in America not fear to lead the way to the Democracy which is Christianity, upon which our Nation was founded. Let it signify its willingness to frame a Constitution—through prayer—not for itself, this time, but for the world—a Constitution to which every true Democracy, however weak and defenseless, however rich and powerful, may repair. . . . Let our people cease saying, the time has not come, the time when this House shall be built (see Haggai 1:2).

Dare our (or any) Government delay?

Boston (MRS.) FLORA V. KIEFER

"Vast Accumulation of Capital"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your Washington bureau discusses the vast accumulation of capital in the hands of life insurance companies in a recent Intimate Message from Washington. It makes what seem to me two serious errors in reasoning, and fails to point out the remedy for the situation outlined.

It says that investment in mortgages does "not directly stimulate new industries." But what is mortgage money? Chiefly, at this time, it is sums invested in new construction, large and small, this increasing the market for goods, both durable and expendable, and so permitting the expansion of scores of comparatively new industrial ideas. Such investment does very definitely stimulate industries, old and new.

It says policyholders borrowing on their policies are "reborrowing their own money." Not at all: in the first place there is no "re" about it; in the second place it is not the policyholders' "own money." Policyholders have bought insurance, and in return for these payments the companies have contracted to pay such and such sums in such and such ways at future times. The companies are not banks in which a depositor, for convenience or profit, places his funds.

The companies can very well afford to reduce the rate of interest paid to them on loans they make on policies to a point somewhere in line with their returns from other investments—they have none so well secured as these policy loans—and in this manner the hardships they labor under in finding investments for their huge accumulations might be ameliorated because the accumulations would be reduced.

Of course there would be less difficulty in finding places for investment had this country a policy more friendly to and fostering industrial expansion. The one way in which to invest these accumulations successfully will be found when wars cease and when confidence returns to the business world.

Duluth, Minn. D. E. WOODBRIDGE